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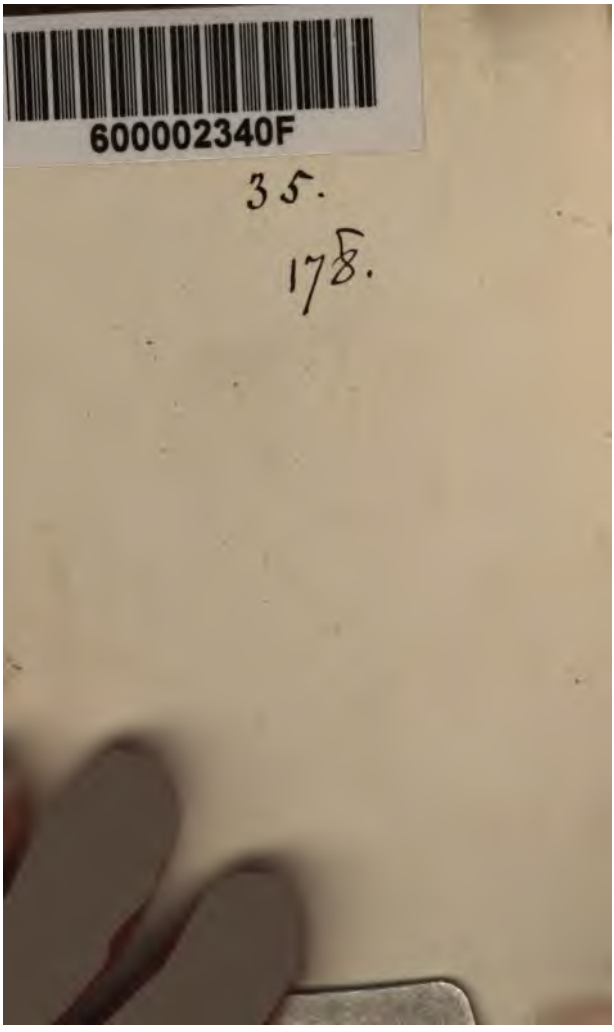
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PREFACE,

CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THIS BOOK.

THE advantages resulting to a medical man from a knowledge of Latin are manifold and generally admitted. The Latin Language has, for many ages, been the principal medium through which men of science in all European nations have communicated their discoveries; so that it is the key to vast stores of knowledge which have been accumulating for centuries. "But" observes an old writer on education, "how shall the *apothecary* succeed without Latin? The physician's prescriptions are in Latin. The apothecary has recourse to his dictionary, and gives a tolerable *guess* by knowing something of the technical terms; but a guess is a poor dependence, when *health* and *life* are concerned." It is probable that these "tolerable guesses" have, not infrequently, been productive of serious, perhaps fatal, consequences. The strenuous exertions lately made by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Hall to inforce due attention to this important branch of a liberal education cannot be too highly commended; and

it is to be hoped that errors arising from ignorance of the language of prescriptions will, ere long, have become mere matter of tradition.

But the value of the study of Latin does not so much consist in the knowledge to be gained from works written in that language, as in the expansive influence it has on the mind. Dr. Beattie justly remarks on this point "The study of the classic authors does not necessarily oblige the student to employ too much time in the acquisition of words; for, by means of those words, the mind may be stored with valuable knowledge; and the acquisition of them, prudently conducted, becomes to young persons one of the *best instruments of intellectual proficiency*, which, in the present state of human society, it is possible to imagine."

It is not my intention, at present, to enter into a more lengthened argument in recommendation of the study of the Latin language, but rather to give directions for the use of this book as a means to its acquirement.

The student, who is altogether unacquainted with the language, should, if possible, first take a few lessons in pronunciation

from some competent person. He will do well, however, to ascertain by inquiry, whether his teacher's pronunciation be correct, otherwise his lessons may prove very injurious; for, it is a most difficult task to correct a faulty pronunciation. The solitary student finds the greatest difficulty in determining the quantity of the penultimate or last syllable but one; but in this book, as well as in my translations of Celsus and Gregory's Conspectus, I have marked the quantity of that syllable, so that the attentive learner need be under no anxiety on this point. The penultimate is to be considered long, unless marked thus (˘), which denotes that the syllable over which it is placed must be pronounced short.

The student will derive much benefit from reading to himself aloud; he will thus familiarize his *ear* with the quantity of the syllables. The learner, who can have the advantage of reading aloud, subject to the *vivâ voce* correction of a *good* Latinist, should avail himself of it; as it will tend to give him confidence, the want of which is a great drawback to the solitary student.

He may next proceed to the acquirement of words, which he will effect with much facility *by translating* the Key to the Exer-

cises, making use of the English Exercises as a key to the Latin. The English is as literal as the two-fold object in view (the translation of English into Latin as well as of Latin into English) would permit. The closely literal and analytical translation adopted in my Celsus and Gregory's Conspectus is undoubtedly a more eligible means for the acquirement of words and *practice* of grammar; but this would not have answered the purpose of the first part of the present work. The vocabulary of prescriptions and of the Pharmacopœia may be acquired from this book. Those who wish to obtain a more extensive stock of words will use with advantage the works alluded to.

Having attained to a considerable knowledge of words, the student may now proceed to study in the Grammar their inflexions and the rules by which they are combined, so as to form sentences. He should first make himself master of the Substantives, which he will best acquire by comparing the principal cases of the different declensions, and remarking in what respects they differ from one another. By the same process of comparison he will perceive that all Adjectives follow the form of Substantives of the first, second, or third declensions. On arriv*ing at the* Pronouns, he will find, if he has

previously read much, that from their frequent recurrence, he is already pretty well acquainted with their several cases. In learning the Verbs, he should pay particular attention to the rules for the formation of the tenses; if these be properly attended to, this important branch of the Grammar will be found much less difficult than it, at first sight, appears to be.

Lastly he will proceed to the translation of English prescriptions into Latin; this practice will be found highly useful, by confirming his knowledge of the inflexions, and making him acquainted with the principles of construction.

I cannot close these remarks without endeavouring to impress on the mind of the student the great importance of *regular* application. He may not have time to do *much*; let him do a *little*, but let that *little* be done *daily*.

J. W. U.

7, *Manchester Street, Manchester Square.*
July, 1835.

*** The Author prepares Gentlemen for the Classical Examinations at the Apothecaries' Hall and the College of Physicians.—Terms moderate.

NOTICE TO PUPILS

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LATIN GRAMMAR.

THERE are, in the Latin Language, eight different kinds of words, usually called parts of speech: viz.—

Noun	declined.	Adverb	undeclined.
Pronoun		Conjunction	
Verb		Preposition	
Participle		Interjection	

¶ The *Noun* (derived from the Latin word *nomen* a *name*) is used to nominate or qualify any thing.

Nouns are either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A *Noun Substantive* (derived from *Substo*, to stand up) is the name of that which subsists of itself in the understanding, so as to afford a *substantial* idea: as *medicina*, medicine; *sanguis*, blood; *dens*, a tooth.

Gender is the difference of a Noun with respect to sex. A person unacquainted with the Latin would naturally suppose that there were but two Genders, the Masculine and the Feminine. But the Latins, after the example of the Greeks, have added another, called *Neuter* (Latin for *neither*), for Nouns which they could ascribe to neither of those two Genders.

There are two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural. The Singular speaks but of one; the Plural of more than one.

Cases are the variations of termination to which a Noun is subjected, so as to show the different modifications of the idea expressed by it.

There are in Latin six Cases:—the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

The *Nominative* case (derived from *nŏmĭno-nominatum*, to name) precedes the Verb or action and simply names the thing: as *uncĭa*, an ounce.

The *Genitive* case (from *gigno-genĭtum*, to produce) is the inflected form of the Noun when any thing is produced or possessed by it. In English Grammar it is usually called the *Possessive* case (as denoting possession), and has the sign *of* preceding it: example,—Uncĭa *Camphŏræ*, an ounce *of* Camphor.

The *Dative* case (derived from *do-datum*, to give) is that form of the Noun which is used when any thing is given or added to it: as, adde *uncĭæ* Camphŏræ—add *to* an ounce of Camphor.

The *Accusative* case (derived from *accuso-accusatum*, to accuse) is the case of the Noun when it comes after the Verb and is the *object* of its action. In English Grammar it is usually called the *Objective* case, or case of the *object:* example,—Adde *drachmam* Camphŏræ uncĭæ aquæ—add a dram of Camphor to an ounce of Water.

The *Vocative* case (derived from *Voco-vocatum* to call) is the case used in calling or addressing. It is but seldom used in medical language, and as (except in Nouns ending in *us* of the second declension) it has the same termination as the Nominative, the student may, if he think fit, altogether omit noticing it.

The *Ablative* case (derived from *auferō, ablatum*, to take away) usually follows a Preposition, by which it is governed. In English, the signs *by, from, in*, or *with*, generally denote that the Noun following must be in the Ablative when rendered into Latin.

Note.—It is to be regretted that names have not been given to these cases which might better indicate their employment; as I cannot find the general use of the Ablative to be such as its name would imply, I have chosen rather to omit giving its definition than to mislead the learner in his associations.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

Declension is the change of a Noun's termination in its several Cases and Numbers.

There are five Declensions of Substantives, which may be distinguished by the ending of the Genitive Case singular.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
æ.	i.	is.	ûs.	eï.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in *a* in the Nominative Singular are declined after the form of the Declension. They are, with very few excep of the Feminine Gender.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Drachm-a, a dram.	N. Drachm-æ, drams.
G. Drachm-æ, of a dram.	G. Drachm-arum, of drams
D. Drachm-æ, to a dram.	D. Drachm-is, to drams.
A. Drachm-am, a dram.	A. Drachm-as, drams.
V. Drachm-a, dram.	V. Drachm-æ, drams.
Ab. Drachm-â, by a dram.	Ab. Drachm-is, by drams.

Note.—The Genitive and Dative Singular are alike in this Declension. The circumflex over the final â in the Ablative will enable beginners to distinguish this case from the Nominative. This mark is only used in initiatory books; the more advanced student will be able to make the distinction by analysing the structure of the sentence in which it may occur. The Dative and Ablative Plural are alike in all Declensions.

The learner may, for practice, decline the following Substantives after the above model. *Uncia*, an ounce; *Potassa*, potash; *Scilla*, Squill; *Pulpa*, pulp; *Magnesia*, Magnesia; *Aqua*, water; *Mistura*, a mixture; *Pilula*, a pill.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Nouns which are declined after the form of the second Declension end in *r* or *us* or *um*. Those which end in *r* or *us* are generally of the Masculine Gender; those which end in *um* are *always* Neuter.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Puer, a boy.	N. Puĕr-i, boys.
G. Puĕr-i, of a boy.	G. Puer-orum, of boys.
D. Puĕr-o, to a boy.	D. Puĕr-is, to boys.
A. Puĕr-um, a boy.	A. Puĕr-os, boys.
V. Puer, boy.	V. Puĕr-i, boys.
Ab. Puĕr-o, by a boy.	Ab. Puĕr-is, by boys.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Scrupŭlus, a scruple.	N. Scrupŭl-i, scruples.
G. Scrupŭl-i, of a scruple.	G. Scrupul-orum, of scruples.
D. Scrupŭl-o, to a scruple.	D. Scrupŭl-is, to scruples.
A. Scrupŭl-um, a scruple.	A. Scrupŭl-os, scruples.
V. Scrupŭl-e, scruple.	V. Scrupŭl-i, scruples.
Ab. Scrupŭlo, by a scruple.	Ab. Scrupŭl-is, by scruples.

Note.—We have already remarked that Substantives ending in *um* are Neuter. It must be

also particularly observed that Neuter Nouns have the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative Cases alike in both Numbers, and those three Cases, in the Plural, end in *a*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Granum, a grain.	N. Gran-a, grains.
G. Gran-i, of a grain.	G. Gran-orum, of grains.
D. Gran-o, to a grain.	D. Gran-is, to grains.
A. Gran-um, a grain.	A. Gran-a, grains.
V. Gran-um, grain.	V. Gran-a, grains.
Ab. Gran-o, by a grain.	Ab. Gran-is, by grains.

Examples for practice on this Declension.—*Æger*, a sick *man* or malepatient; *Moschus*, musk; *Oleum*, oil; *Folium*, a leaf; *Medicus*, a medical man; *Oculus*, an eye; *Lignum*, wood; *Tamarindus*, the tamarind; *Ulmus*, the elm; *Ferrum*, iron.

THE THIRD DECLENSION

has a great variety of terminations. Some rules for distinguishing Nouns of this Declension will be found in the Note at the close.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Mensis, a month.	N. Mens-es, months.
G. Mens-is, of a month.	G. Mens-ium, of months.
D. Mens-i, to a month.	D. Mens-ibus, to months.
A. Mens-em, a month.	A. Mens-es, months.
V. Mens-is, month.	V. Mens-es, months.
Ab. Mens-e, by a month.	Ab. Mens-ibus, by months.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Sulphas, a sulphate.	N. Sulpha-tes, sulphates.
G. Sulpha-tis, of a sulphate.	G. Sulphatum, of sulphates.
D. Sulpha-ti, to a sulphate.	D. Sulpha-tibus, to sulphates.
A. Sulpha-tem, a sulphate.	A. Sulpha-tes, sulphates.
V. Sulphas, sulphate.	V. Sulpha-tes, sulphat·
Ab. Sulpha-te, by a sulphate.	Ab. Sulpha-tibus, by su

Many nouns ending in *us* making *ĕris* in the Genitive Case are of this Declens

tempus-ŏris, time; *vulnus-ĕris*, a wound. This class of Nouns is of the Neuter Gender.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Vulnus, a wound.	N. Vuln-ĕra, wounds.
G. Vuln-ĕris, of a wound.	G. Vuln-ĕrum, of wounds.
D. Vuln-ĕri, to a wound.	D. Vuln-ĕribus, to wounds.
A. Vulnus, a wound.	A. Vuln-ĕra, wounds.
V. Vulnus, wound.	V. Vuln-ĕra, wounds.
Ab. Vuln-ĕre, by a wound.	Ab. Vuln-ĕribus, by wounds.

Note 1.—Nouns in *e* are of the Neuter Gender and will have *i* in the Ablative Singular, and *ia* in the Nominative Plural, as

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Cochleare, a spoonful.	N. Cochlear-ĭa, spoonfuls.
G. Cochlear-is, of a spoonful.	G. Cochlear-ĭum, of spoonfuls.
D. Cochlear-i, to a spoonful.	D. Cochlear-ĭbus, to spoonfuls.
A. Cochleare, a spoonful.	A. Cochlear-ĭa, spoonfuls.
V. Cochleare, spoonful.	V. Cochlear-ĭa, spoonfuls.
Ab. Cochlear-i, by a spoonful.	Ab. Cochlear-ĭbus, by spoonfuls.

2.—Many medical words ending in *ma* (making in the Genitive *mătis*) have been adopted from the Greek, such as *Carcinoma* a cancer; *Cataplasma*, a cataplasm; *Gargarisma*, a gargle. These are of the Neuter Gender.

3.—A few Nouns of this Declension make *im* in the Accusative Singular; these are *Cucūmis*, a cucumber; *rāvis*, hoarseness; *sitis*, thirst; *tussis*, a cough; *vis*, strength, with two or three others, of no importance to the medical student.

4.—*Cutis*, the skin; *Febris*, a fever; *Navis*, a ship; *Strigĭlis*, a flesh-brush, with some few others, make *em* or *im* in the Accusative Singular.

5.—Those Nouns which make *im* in the Accusative, make the Ablative in *i*; and those, which make *em* or *im* in the Accusative, make the Ablative in *e* or *i*.

6.—As the terminations of the Nominative Singular in this Declension are too numerous to be recollected by the learner, he will find the following rules for distinguishing Nouns of the Third Declension of considerable service to him.

Let him bear in mind the five terminations of the Nominative in the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Declensions, and whenever he meets with a Noun, the termination of which in the Nominative, does not answer to any one of these five, he may refer such Noun to the *Third* Declension: thus *Nox*, night, does not end as I have stated that a Noun of the First, Second, Fourth or Fifth Declension should end; the pupil therefore determines that it must be of the *Third*. Again: should he meet with *Noctem*, he would conclude that it must be the Accusative either the *Third* or *Fifth*; let him then trace the word back to the Genitive on each of these Declensions; the Genitive, according to the T would be *Noctis*; according to the Fifth *Noctei*; the pupil whose has been attuned by a little reading in Latin, would be inclined t cide for the former; particularly if he had met with the word in a its other cases: as *Nox*, *Nocti*, *Noctium*, *Noctibus*. Hence we see necessity that the study of Grammar should be accompanied by reading—a precept I have always urged, and as a teacher, acted

When the learner has traced the word to its Genitive, he will still have some difficulty in deciding what it must be in the Nominative A little reading will enable him to classify the *increments* (or modes of increasing in the Genitive) of Nouns in this Declension; having learnt that *Sulphas*, sulphate, makes *Sulphatis* in the Genitive, he will readily perceive that *Carbonatis*, of carbonate, must be from *Carbonas* in the Nominative. Having observed that *Liquor*, a solution, makes *Liquoris*, he will conclude that *calor*, heat, *humor*, moisture, &c. increase in the Genitive after the same manner. I have been induced to dwell much on this point from my knowledge that it affords great difficulty to beginners.

Examples for practice. *Tartras*, tartrate; *Stupor*, stupor; *dens-dentis*, a tooth; *Mare*, the sea; *Tussis*, a cough; *Ulcus*, an ulcer; *Panis*, bread; *Nox*, night; *Cataplasma*, a cataplasm; *Tumor*, a swelling; *Pulvis-ĕris*, a powder.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of this Declension end in *us* in the Nominative Singular, and are generally Masculine.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Haustus, a draught.	N. Haustus, draughts.
G. Haust-ûs, of a draught.	G. Haust-ŭum, of draughts.
D. Haust-ŭi, to a draught.	D. Haust-ĭbus, to draughts.
A. Haust-um, a draught.	A. Haustus, draughts.
V. Haustus, draught.	V. Haustus, draughts.
Ab. Haust-u, by a draught.	Ab. Haust-ĭbus, by draughts.

Note.—Some few Nouns of this Declension end in *u* as *cornu*, a horn; *genu*, a knee;—they are Neuter and are undeclined in the Singular, but, in the Plural are declined thus

N. Cornū-a, horns.
G. Cornū-um, of horns.
D. Corn-ĭbus, to horns.
A. Cornū-a, horns.
V. Cornū-a, horns.
Ab Corn-ĭbus, by horns.

Examples for practice.—*Manus*, a hand; *Potus*, drink; *Quercus*, an oak; *Genu*, the knee; *Spīrĭtus*, spirit; *Usus*, use.

THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of this Declension end in *es* in the Nominative Singular and are all Feminine: except *Dies*, a day, which is either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, but Masculine *only* in the Plural; *Meridĭes*, mid-day (a compound of *dies*) is masculine and has no Plural.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N.	Dies, a day.	N.	Dies, days.
G.	Di-ēi, of a day.	G.	Di-ērum, of days.
D.	Di-ei, to a day.	D.	Di-ēbus, to days.
A.	Di-em, a day.	A.	Dies, days.
V.	Dies, day.	V.	Dies, days.
Ab.	Di-e, by a day.	Ab.	Diēbus, by days.

Examples for practice.—*Facĭes*, the face; *Res*, a thing; *Macĭes*, leanness; *Munditĭes*, cleanliness; *Mollitĭes*, softness; *Series*, a series; *Temperĭes*, temperateness (in cold or heat.)

A FEW SHORT RULES

FOR DETERMINING THE GENDER OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

As the termination of the Adjective (of which we shall shortly speak) is dependent on the Gender of its Substantive, it is adviseable that the student should, at least, read over carefully the following rules.

GENERAL RULES.

The names of males are masculine, as *puer*, a boy; *medĭcus*, a physician.

The names of females are feminine, as *puella*, a girl; *nutrix*, a nurse.

The names of trees are feminine; except *oleaster*, a wild olive-tree, which is masculine; and *acer*, a maple tree; *robur*, an oak; *siler*, an osier; and *suber*, the cork-tree; which are Neuter.

Note.—The Botanical names of Plants usually take their Gender according to the special rules which follow.

All indeclinable Nouns are Neuter, as *nihil*, nothing; *gummi*, gum, &c.

RULES

FOR DETERMINING THE GENDER OF NOUNS BY THEIR TERMINATIONS.

Nouns of the First Declension are feminine.

In the Second those } in *us* and *er* are masculine. in *um* are always neutér, except *Alvus*, the belly; *Humus*, the ground; *Ficus*, a fig; and a few others, which are feminine. *Virus*, poison, and *pelăgus*, the sea, are neuter.

In the Third Declension } I. Nouns not having more syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative: as *tussis*, *tussis*, a cough, are feminine,

Except *mensis*, a month; *piscis*, a fish; *vermis*, a worm; *unguis*, a nail (of the hands or toes); *ignis*, fire; *panis*, bread, and some few others, which are masculine.

II. Nouns increasing *long* in the Genitive, as *radix*, *radīcis*, a root, are feminine.

Note.—Some apology seems necessary for inserting this Rule, which pre-supposes the learner to be already acquainted with the prosody of the language. It seems to be an attempt to teach the *unknown through the unknown*, the *ignotum per ignotum* as the logicians say. But I have an excuse to offer which other writers of Latin Grammars, who have admitted this Rule, cannot avail themselves of. In this little Work, as well as in my Translations of Celsus de Medicinâ and Gregory's Conspectus I have invariably noted the quantity of the penultimate (last syllable but one). Assuming therefore that many medical students, following the advice given in the prefaces to my books, have *read* a good deal before they enter very fully into the details of Grammar, I have thought it right to give them the advantage of this comprehensive Rule.

The *exceptions* to Rule 2. are

1. Nouns ending in *er*, *or* and *os*, which are generally *masculine*.

2. *Sol*, the sun; *ren*, the reins; *splen*, the spleen; *fons*, a fou
mons, a mountain; *dens*, a tooth; *thorax*, the chest, are also *masc*

3. *Animal*, an animal; *crus*, the leg; *jus*, right; *jus*, broth or p
pus, the matter running from a sore; *rus*, the country; *thus*, fi
cense; *fel*, gall; *mel*, honey; *vas*, a vessel; *æs*, brass; *cor*, the
far, corn or meal; *lac*, milk; *ver*, the spring; *os*, gen. *oris*, the
and *os* gen. *ossis*, a bone; are neuter.

III. Nouns increasing *short* in the Gen
as *sanguis*, *sanguĭnis*, blood, are *masculine*.

Except 1. Nouns of more than two syllables in *do* and *go*, as *d*
dĭnis, sweetness; *mucilago-gĭnis*, mucilage; which are *feminine*.

2. Nouns ending in *a*, *ar*, *en*, *put*, *ur* and *us*, are *neuter*.

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective expresses the quality of a th
as *bonus*, good; *purus*, pure; *niger*, black.

There are two Classes of Adjectives: 1
three terminations, as *purus*, *pura*, *purum*, p
2. of two terminations, as *mollis*, *molle*, soft.

When an Adjective has three terminations
first is masculine, and declined like *scrupŭl*
puer, of the second Declension; the secon
feminine, and declined like *drachma*; the thi
neuter and declined like *granum*.

Purus, pure.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. Purus,	pura,	purum.	N. Puri,	puræ,	
G. Puri,	puræ,	puri.	G. Purorum,	purarum,	
D. Puro,	puræ,	puro.	D. Puris,	puris,	
A. Purum,	puram,	purum.	A. Puros,	puras,	
V. Pure,	pura,	purum.	V. Puri,	puræ,	
Ab. Puro,	purâ,	puro.	Ab. Puris,	puris,	

Niger, black.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. Niger,	nigra,	nigrum.	N. Nigri,	nigræ,	nigra.
G. Nigri,	nigræ,	nigri.	G. Nigrorum,	nigrarum,	nigrorum.
D. Nigro,	nigræ,	nigro.	D. Nigris,	nigris,	nigris.
A. Nigrum,	nigram,	nigrum.	A. Nigros,	nigras,	nigra.
V. Niger,	nigra,	nigrum.	V. Nigri,	nigræ,	nigra.
Ab. Nigro,	nigrâ,	nigro.	Ab. Nigris,	nigris,	nigris.

The following Adjectives of three terminations, *unus*, one; *solus*, alone; *totus*, the whole; *ullus*, any; *nullus*, none; *alter*, the other; *uter*, whether of the two; *neuter*, neither, and *alius*, *a*, *ud*, another; make the Genitive Case Singular to end in *ius* and the Dative in *i*; as

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. Unus,	una,	unum.	N. Uni,	unæ,	una.
G. Unius,	unius,	unius.	G. Unorum,	unarum,	unorum
D. Uni,	uni,	uni.	D. Unis,	unis,	unis.
A. Unum,	unam,	unum.	A. Unos,	unas,	una.
V. Une,	una,	unum.	V. Uni,	unæ,	una.
Ab. Uno,	unâ,	uno.	Ab. Unis,	unis,	unis.

An Adjective of two terminations follows the form of the *third* Declension of Substantives; as

1. { Mas. & Fem. Mollis } soft.
{ Neut. Molle. }

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N. Mollis,	molle.	N. Molles,	mollia.
G. Mollis.		G. Mollium.	
D. Molli.		D. Mollibus.	
A. Mollem,	molle.	A. Molles,	mollia.
V. Mollis,	molle.	V. Molles,	mollia.
Ab. Molli		Ab. Mollibus.	

2. Masc. Fem. and Neut. *simplex*, simple.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Simplex.	N. Simplĭces, simplicĭa.
G. Simplĭcis.	G. Simplicĭum.
D. Simplĭci.	D. Simplicĭbus.
A. Simplĭcem, simplex.	A. Simplĭces, simplicĭa.
V. Simplex.	V. Simplĭces, simplicĭa.
Ab. Simplĭce *or* simplĭci.	Ab. Simplicĭbus.

Adjectives which, like *mollis*, make the neuter of the Nominative Singular in *e* will have the Ablative Singular to end in *i only;* other Adjectives will generally have *e* or *i* indifferently.

Note.—In all the editions of Gregory's Conspectus, which I have hitherto seen, I find this Rule frequently violated; thus in chapter 16 we find *tempŏre hiemale*, it should be *hiemali*. Such mistakes are serious; I have corrected them in my edition. This error is also often to be met with in prescriptions, when the writer an unskilful latinist, has not had the prudence to give the Adjective in a contracted form. Such combinations as *omne horâ*, *igne lene* are exceedingly shocking to the eye and ear of a classical man, and learned doctors should, for humanity's sake, try to avoid this and similar errors.

The student will observe that the Neuter *e* (as *molle*) follows the form of the Neuter Substantive *cochleare* of the third Declension.

3. Mas and Fem. Mollĭor } softer.
Neut. Mollĭus }

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Mollĭor, mollĭus.	N. Molliores, molliora.
G. Mollioris.	G. Molliorum.
D. Molliori.	D. Molliorĭbus.
A. Molliorem, mollĭus.	A. Molliores, molliora.
V. Mollĭor, mollĭus.	V. Molliores, molliora.
Ab. Molliore *or* molliori.	Ab. Molliorĭbus.

Ambo, both, and *duo*, two, have no Singular, and are thus declined in the Plural:

N. Ambo,	ambæ,	ambo,	*both.*
G. Amborum,	ambarum,	amborum,	*of both.*
D. Ambobus,	ambabus,	ambobus,	*to both.*
A. Ambos,	ambas,	ambo,	*both.*
V. Ambo,	ambæ,	ambo,	*both.*
Ab. Ambobus,	ambabus,	ambobus,	*with both.*

NUMERALS.

The *Numeral Adjectives* are either *cardinal*, which answer to the question 'How many?' or *ordinal*, answering to the question 'which of the number?'

As the Numerals occur very frequently in prescriptions, it may be useful to insert them in this place.

CARDINAL. *One, Two, Three, &c.*	ORDINAL. *First, Second, Third, &c.*
1. Unus, a, um.	Primus, a, um.
2. Duo, æ, o.	Secundus.
3. Tres, tria.	Tertĭus.
4. Quatŭor (*indeclinable*).	Quartus.
5. Quinque.	Quintus.
6. Sex.	Sextus.
7. Septem.	Septĭmus.
8. Octo.	Octavus.
9. Novem.	Nonus.
10. Decem.	Decĭmus.
11. Undĕcim.	Undecĭmus.
12. Duodĕcim.	Duodecĭmus.
13. Tredĕcim.	Tertĭus decĭmus.
14. Quatuordĕcim.	Quartus decĭmus.
15. Quindĕcim.	Quintus decĭmus.
16. Sexdĕcim.	Sextus decĭmus.
17. Septendĕcim.	Septĭmus decĭmus.
18. Octodĕcim.	Octavus decĭmus.
19. Novendĕcim.	Nonus decĭmus.
20. Viginti.	Vicesĭmus.
21. Viginti unus, &c.	Vicesĭmus primus, &c.
30. Triginta.	Tricesĭmus.
40. Quadraginta.	Quadragesĭmus.
50. Quinquaginta.	Quinquagesĭmus
60. Sexaginta.	Sexagesĭmus.
70. Septuaginta.	Septuagesĭmus.
80. Octoginta.	Octogesĭmus.
90. Nonaginta.	Nonagesĭmus.
100. Centum.	Centesĭmus.
200. Ducenti, æ, a.	Ducentesĭmus.
300. Trecenti.	Trecentesĭmus.
400. Quadringenti.	Quadringentesĭmus.
500. Quingenti.	Quingentesĭmus.
600. Sexcenti.	Sexcentesĭmus.
700. Septingenti.	Septingentesĭmus.
800. Octingenti.	Octingentesĭmus.
900. Noningenti.	Nongentesĭmus.
1000. Mille.	Millesĭmus.

Note. *Tres* is declined like the plural of *mollis*. All the Cardinals from *quatŭor* to *centum* inclusive are undeclined; *ducenti*, *trecenti* and all the other Compounds of *centum*, are declined like the plural of *purus*. *Mille* is undeclined; but *millia*, the plural (signifying more thousands than one), is declined like the neuter plural of *mollis*. The *Ordinal* numbers are declined like *purus*.

OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

As Adjectives indicate the properties or qualities of things, they may also be so varied in their termination as to exhibit a higher, or the highest degree, in which an object possesses those qualities or properties. These variations are called degrees of comparison, of which there are two, the *Comparative* and the *Superlative*. That which is sometimes called the Positive cannot properly be considered as a degree of comparison, since it expresses no comparison.

The regular way of forming the Comparative is by adding *or* to the first case of the Adjective that ends in *i*; the Superlative is formed by adding *ssĭmus* to the same case: thus

Purus, pure (gen. *puri*); *purĭ-or*, purer; *purissĭmus*, purest. *Mollis*, soft (dat. *molli*); *mollĭor*, softer; *mollissĭmus*, softest.

Adjectives ending in *er*, form the Superlative by the addition of *rĭmus* to the nominative singular; as *pulcher*, fair; *pulcherrĭmus*, fairest.

The following are compared irregularly:—

Bonus, *good*	melĭor, *better.*	optĭmus, *best.*
Malus, *bad.*	pejor, *worse.*	pessĭmus, *worst.*
Magnus, *great.*	major, *greater.*	maxĭmus, *greatest.*
Parvus, *little.*	minor, *less.*	minĭmus, *least.*
Multus, *much.*	plus, *more.*	plurĭmus, *most.*
Dives, *rich.*	ditĭor, *richer.*	ditissĭmus, *richest.*
Nequam, *wicked.*	nequĭor, *more wicked.*	nequissĭmus, *most wicked*
Externus, *outward*	exterĭor, *more outward*	extremus, *most outward*
Infĕrus, *low.*	inferĭor, *lower.*	infĭmus *or* imus, *lowest*
Supĕrus, *high.*	superĭor, *higher.*	supremus *or* summus

The following are not used uncompared—

Prior, *former;* primus, *first;* from the preposition præ, *before.*

Propĭor, *nearer;* proxĭmus, *nearest,* from prep. prope, *nigh.*

Ulterĭor, *further;* ultĭmus, *last,* from prep. ultra, *beyond.*

Interĭor, *more inward;* intĭmus, *innermost,* from prep. intra, *within.*

Facĭlis, easy, makes in the Superlative *facillĭmus; gracĭlis,* slender, *gracillĭmus; humĭlis,* humble, *humillĭmus; imbecillis,* weak, *imbecillĭmus; simĭlis,* like, *simillĭmus.*

When a vowel immediately precedes *us* in the Nominative of an Adjective, the comparison is effected by the Adverbs magis, *more;* and maxĭmè, *most;* as *ardŭus,* steep; magis ardŭus, *steeper;* maxĭmè ardŭus, *most steep.*

PRONOUNS.

The *Pronoun* (derived from *pro,* for, *nomen,* a name) is used as a substitute for a Noun, to obviate the necessity of its too frequent repetition; thus in the sentence "*I* wrote this book," the Pronoun *I* is a substitute for the proper name or Noun *Underwood.*

The *Personal* Pronouns are—ego, *I,* and tu, *thou;* to which may also be added the *pronoun reflective* sui, *of himself.*

FIRST PERSON.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Ego, *I.*	N. Nos, *We.*
G. Mei, *of me.*	G. Nostrûm *or* nostri, *of us.*
D. Mihi, *to me.*	D. Nobis, *to us.*
A. Me, *me.*	A. Nos, *us.*
Ab.Me, *by me.*	Ab.Nobis, *by us.*

SECOND PERSON.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Tu, *thou.*	N. Vos, *you.*
G. Tui, *of thee.*	G. Vestrûm *or* vestri, *of you.*
D. Tibi, *to thee.*	D. Vobis, *to you.*
A. Te, *thee.*	A. Vos, *you.*
V. Tu, *thou.*	V. Vos, *you.*
Ab.Te, *by thee.*	Ab.Vobis, *by you.*

THIRD PERSON.—Singular and Plural.

G. Sui, *of himself, herself, itself* or *themselves.*
D. Sibi, *to himself, herself, itself* or *themselves.*
A. Se, *himself, herself, itself* or *themselves.*
Ab.Se, *by himself, herself, itself* or *themselves.*

The *demonstrative* Pronouns are hic, *this;* is, *he;* ille, *he;* iste, *that;* ipse *himself;* idem, *the same.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. Hic,	hæc,	hoc.	N. Hi,	hæ,	hæc.
G. Hujus,	hujus,	hujus.	G. Horum,	harum,	horum.
D. Huic,	huic,	huic.	D. His,	his,	his.
A. Hunc,	hanc.	hoc.	A. Hos,	has,	hæc.
Ab.Hoc,	hâc,	hoc.	Ab.His,	his,	his.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. Is,	ea,	id.	N. Ii,	eæ,	ea.
G. Ejus,	ejus,	ejus.	G. Eōrum,	eārum.	eōrum.
D. Ei,	ei,	ei.	D. Eis *or* iis.		
A. Eum.	eam,	id.	A. Eos,	eas,	ea.
Ab.Eo,	eâ,	eo.	Ab.Eis *or* iis.		

Idem, *the same*, a compound of *is*, is declined like it; as, ĭdem, eădem, ĭdem, *Gen.* ejusdem, &c.: but in the cases where the letter *m* occurs before *d*, it is changed into *n*; as, in the accusative, *eundem*, *eandem*, &c.

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.	
N.	Ille,	illa,	illud.	N. Illi,	illæ,	illa.
G.	Illius,	illius.	illius.	G. Illorum,	illarum,	illorum.
D.	Illi,	illi,	illi.	D. Illis,	illis,	illis.
A.	Illum,	illam,	illud.	A. Illos,	illas,	illa.
Ab.	Illo.	illâ,	illo.	Ab. Illis,	illis,	illis.

Iste is declined in the same manner as *ille*; as is likewise *ipse*, except that it has *ipsum* in the Neuter of the Nominative and Accusative Cases Singular.

The *possessive* Pronouns meus, *my*; tuus, *thy*; suus, *his*; noster, *our*; vester, *your*; are declined regularly as Adjectives of three terminations; except only that *meus* makes *mi*, *mea*, *meum* in the Vocative Singular.

Qui, *who*, is called a *relative* pronoun because it *relates* to some word going before, which is called its *antecedent*. Qui, *who*, is thus declined:

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.	
N.	Qui,	quæ,	quod.	N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ.
G.	Cujus,	cujus,	cujus.	G. Quorum,	quarum,	quorum.
D.	Cui,	cui,	cui.	D. Quibus *or* queis.		
A.	Quem,	quam,	quod.	A. Quos,	quas,	quæ.
Ab.	Quo,	quâ,	quo *or* quî.	Ab. Quibus *or* queis.		

The *interrogative* quis, quæ, quid, *who* or *what*, is declined like qui, quæ, quod, but its compounds, as *ălĭquis*, some one, &c. have *qua* in the Feminine of the Nominative Singular and likewise in the Nominative and Accusative Neuter Plural.

Quidam, *a certain one*, is declined like qui, but changes the *m* before *d* into *n*; as *quendam*, *quorundam*, &c.

THE VERB.

The *Verb* is a part of speech by which *action* or *being* is expressed. *Verb* is derived from verbum, *the word, par excellence;* it being the chief word in every sentence, inasmuch as no sentence is complete without it.

Verbs have two forms, commonly called *voices*, the *Active* and the *Passive*.

The Active ends in *o*, as *curo*, I cure.
The Passive ends in *or*, as *curor*, I am cured.

The Active Verb is called *transitive* (from *transĕo* to pass over) when its action *passes over* to some object, as *curo morbum*, I cure the disease. But those Verbs which only designate a general situation of the subject, which does not pass on to an object, are called Verbs *Neuter*; as *eo*, I go; *sto*, I stand.

The Verb *deponent* has a passive termination, but an active signification as, *sequor*, I follow; *utor*, I use. It is called deponent from *depono*, to depose, or put aside; such Verbs having laid aside their passive signification which they once had.

A *mood* or *mode* is the change of a Verb so as to express the intention and object of the person

There are four Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

1. The *Indicative* (from *indĭco-indicatum*, to indicate) indicates or declares the action; as, *curo*, I cure; *audĭo*, I hear.

2. The *Imperative* (from *impĕro-imperatum*, to command) commands or entreats; so that when we wish any thing to be done by another person, we address him in the *Imperative* Mood.

3. The *Potential* and *Subjunctive* are the same in inflexion but different in sense.

The *Potential* (from *possum-potens*, to be able) denotes *ability* or *possibility*, and has the following signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*; as, *curarem*, I might cure.

The *Subjunctive* (from *subjungo-subjunctum*, to subjoin, because it is subjoined to another Verb) is usually employed in a sentence where there are two propositions connected by a conjunction; as, sepone *ut* fæces *subsidant*, set aside that the dregs may subside.

4. The *Infinitive* (from *in*, a negative particle, and *finĭo*, to define) simply states the action, determined by no relation. In English, the sign *to* commonly denotes it; as, *curare*, to cure.

Tense denotes the *time* in which an action takes place.

There are six Tenses or Times, viz. the Present, known by the signs *am* or *do;* the Preterimperfect, *did* or *was;* the Preterperfect, *have;* the Preterpluperfect, *had;* the Future, *shall* or *will;* the Future Perfect, *shall* or *will have.*

The use of the Participles, Gerunds and Supines is explained under their respective heads, in the Exercises on Syntax.

THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *SUM.*

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Sum,	I am.	Sumus,	we are.
Es,	thou art.	Estis,	ye are.
Est,	he is.	Sunt,	they are.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Eram,	I was.	Eramus,	we were.
Eras,	thou wast.	Eratis,	ye were.
Erat,	he was.	Erant,	they were.

PRETERPERFECT.

Fui,	I have been.	Fŭimus,	we have been.
Fuisti,	thou hast been.	Fuistis,	ye have been.
Fuit,	he has been.	Fuērunt *or* ēre,	they have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Fuĕram,	I had been.	Fuerāmus,	we had been.
Fuĕras,	thou hadst been.	Fueratis,	ye had been.
Fuĕrat,	he had been.	Fuĕrant,	they had been.

FUTURE.

Ero,	I shall be.	Erĭmus,	we shall be.
Eris,	thou shalt be.	Erĭtis,	ye shall be.
Erit,	he shall be.	Erunt,	they shall be.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Fuĕro,	I shall have been.	Fuerĭmus,	we shall have been.
Fuĕris,	thou shalt have been	Fuerĭtis,	ye shall have been.
Fuĕrit,	he shall have been.	Fuĕrint,	they shall have been.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sis, esto,	be thou.	Este,	be ye.
Sit, esto,	let him be.	Sint,	let them be.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

Sim,	I may *or* can be.	Simus,	we may *or* can be.
Sis,	thou mayst *or* canst be.	Sitis,	ye may *or* can be.
Sit,	he may *or* can be.	Sint,	they may *or* can be.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

Essem *or* forem,	I might *or* could be.
Esses *or* fores,	thou mightst *or* couldst be.
Esset *or* foret,	he might *or* could be.

PLURAL.

Essemus *or* foremus,	we might *or* could be.
Essetis *or* foretis,	ye might *or* could be.
Essent *or* forent,	they might *or* could be.

PRETERPERFECT.

Fuĕrim,	I may have been.
Fuĕris,	thou mayst have been.
Fuĕrit,	he may have been.
Fuerĭmus,	we may have been.
Fuerĭtis,	ye may have been.
Fuĕrint,	they may have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

Fuissem, I might have been.
Fuisses, thou mightst have been.
Fuisset, he might have been.

PLURAL.

Fuissemus, we might have been.
Fuissetis, ye might have been.
Fuissent, they might have been.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Esse, to be.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Fuisse, to have been.

FUTURE.

Fore *or* Futurum esse, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

Futurus, a, um, about to be.

The learner may, for the sake of practice, conjugate the following compounds of *sum* in like manner. *Absum*, I am absent; *adsum*, I am present; *desum*, I am wanting; *obsum*, I am injurious; and *prosum*, I profit; but this latter Verb, for the sake of euphony, requires the letter *d* to be inserted after *pro* when the simple Verb begins with a vowel; as, in the present *prodes*, *prodestis*; preterimperfect, *prodĕram*, &c.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

There are four Conjugations in the Active, and the same number in the Passive voice; they are distinguished by the quantity of the Vowel coming before *re* in the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice.

The first Conjugation makes *ā̆re* long, as *curā̆re*, to cure.

The second Conjugation makes *ēre* long, as, *miscēre*, to mix.

The third Conjugation makes *ĕre* short, as *sumĕre*, to take.

The fourth Conjugation makes *īre* long, as *audīre*, to hear.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Curo, I cure.	Curamus, we cure.
Curas, thou curest.	Curatis, ye cure.
Curat, he cures.	Curant, they cure.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Curabam, I did cure.	Curabamus, we did cure.
Curabas, thou didst cure.	Curabatis, ye did cure,
Curabat, he did cure.	Curabant, they did cure.

PRETERPERFECT.

Curavi, I have cured.	Curavĭmus, we have cured.
Curavisti, thou hast cured.	Curavistis, ye have cured.
Curavit, he has cured.	Curavērunt *or* curavêre, they have cured.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Curavĕram, I had cured.	Curaveramus, we had cured.
Curavĕras, thou hadst cured	Curaveratis, ye had cured.
Curavĕrat, he had cured.	Curavĕrant, they had cured.

FUTURE.

Curabo, I shall cure.	Curabĭmus, we shall cure.
Curabis, thou shalt cure.	Curabĭtis, ye shall cure.
Curabit, he shall cure.	Curabunt, they shall cure.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Curavĕro, I shall have cured.	Curaverĭmus, we shall have cured.
Curavĕris, thou shalt have cured.	Curaverĭtis, ye shall have cured.
Curavĕrit, he shall have cured	Curavĕrint, they shall have cured.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Cura, curato	cure thou.
Curĕt,	let him cure.
Curemus,	let us cure.
Curate,	cure ye.
Curent,	let them cure.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

Curem,	I may *or* can cure.
Cures,	thou mayst *or* canst cure.
Curet,	he may *or* can cure.
Curemus,	we may *or* can cure.
Curetis,	ye may *or* can cure.
Curent,	they may *or* can cure.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Curarem,	I might *or* could cure.
Curares,	thou mightst *or* couldst cure.
Curaret,	he might *or* could cure.
Curaremus,	we might *or* could cure.
Curaretis,	ye might *or* could cure.
Curarent,	they might [illegible] cure.

PRETERPERFECT.

Curavĕrim, I may have cured.
Curavĕris, thou mayst have cured.
Curavĕrit, he may have cured.

Curaverĭmus, we may have cured.
Curaverĭtis, ye may have cured.
Curavĕrint, they may have cured.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Curavissem, I might have cured.
Curavisses, thou mightst have cured.
Curavisset, he might have cured.

Curavissemus, we might have cured.
Curavissetis, ye might have cured.
Curavissent, they might have cured.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Curare, to cure.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Curavisse, to have cured.

FUTURE.

Curaturum esse, to be about to cure.

GERUNDS.

Curandi, of curing.
Curando, in curing.
Curandum, to cure.

SUPINES.

Active. Curatum, to cure.
Passive. Curatu, to be cured.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Curans, curing.
Future. Curaturus, about to cure.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Miscĕo,	I mix.	Miscemus,	we mix.
Misces,	thou mixest.	Miscetis,	ye mix.
Miscet,	he mixes.	Miscent,	they mix.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Miscebam,	I did mix.	Miscebamus,	we did mix.
Miscebas,	thou didst mix.	Miscebatis,	ye did mix.
Miscebat,	he did mix.	Miscebant,	they did mix.

PRETERPERFECT.

Miscŭi,	I have mixed.	Miscŭĭmus,	we have mixed.
Miscuisti,	thou hast mixed.	Miscuistis,	ye have mixed.
Miscŭit,	he has mixed.	Miscuĕrunt *or* ēre,	they have mixed.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Miscuĕram,	I had mixed.	Miscueramus,	we had mixed.
Miscuĕras,	thou hadst mixed	Miscueratis,	ye had mixed.
Miscuĕrat,	he had mixed.	Miscuĕrant,	they had mixed.

FUTURE.

Miscebo,	I will mix.	Miscebĭmus,	we will mix.
Miscebis,	thou wilt mix.	Miscebĭtis,	ye will mix.
Miscebit,	he will mix.	Miscebunt,	they will mix.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Miscuĕro,	I shall have mixed.	Miscuerĭmus,	we shall have mixed.
Miscuĕris,	thou shalt have mixed.	Miscuerĭtis,	ye shall have mixed.
Miscuĕrit	he shall have mixed.	Miscuĕrint,	they shall have mixed.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Misce, misceto,	mix thou.
Miscĕat,	let him mix.
Misceamus,	let us mix.
Miscete,	mix ye.
Miscĕant.	let them mix.

Potential and Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Miscĕam,	I may *or* can mix.
Miscĕas,	thou mayst *or* canst mix.
Miscĕat,	he may *or* can mix.
Misceamus,	we may *or* can mix.
Misceatis,	ye may *or* can mix.
Miscĕant,	they may *or* can mix.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Miscerem,	I might *or* could mix.
Misceres,	thou mightst *or* couldst mix.
Misceret,	he might *or* could mix.
Miscerемus,	we might *or* could mix.
Misceretis,	ye might *or* could mix.
Miscerent,	they might *or* could mix.

PRETERPERFECT.

Miscuĕrim,	I may have mixed.
Miscuĕris,	thou mayst have mixed.
Miscuĕrit,	he may have mixed.

Miscuerĭmus, we may have mixed.
Miscuerĭtis, ye may have mixed.
Miscuĕrint, they may have mixed.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Miscuissem, I might have mixed.
Miscuisses, thou mightst have mixed.
Miscuisset, he might have mixed.

Miscuissemus, we might have mixed.
Miscuissetis, ye might have mixed.
Miscuissent, they might have mixed.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Miscēre, to mix.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Miscuisse, to have mixed.

FUTURE.

Misturum *or* mixturum esse, to be about to mix.

GERUNDS.	SUPINES.
Miscendi, of mixing.	*Active,** Mistum *or* mixtum.
Miscendo, in mixing.	to mix.
Miscendum, to mix.	Passive. Mistu *or* mixtu, to be mixed.

* Usually Verbs of this Conjugation make the supine to end in *itum*, consequently the supine active of this Verb would, if regular, have been miscĭtum. But the Verb *misc*ĕ*o* is so frequently employed in prescriptions, &c. that it was deemed advisable to give it as the model of the second Conjugation, notwithstanding this irregularity.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Miscens, mixing.
Future. Misturus *or* mixturus, about to mix.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Sumo, I take.	Sumĭmus, we take.
Sumis, thou takest.	Sumĭtis, ye take.
Sumit, he takes.	Sumunt, they take.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sumebam, I did take.	Sumebamus, we did take.
Sumebas, thou didst take.	Sumebatis, ye did take.
Sumebat, he did take.	Sumebant, they did take.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sumpsi, I have taken.	Sumpsĭmus, we have taken.
Sumpsisti, thou hast taken.	Sumpsistis, ye have taken.
Sumpsit, he has taken.	Sumpsērunt *or* ēre, they have taken.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sumpsĕram, I had taken.	Sumpseramus, we had taken.
Sumpsĕras, thou hadst taken.	Sumpseratis, ye had taken.
Sumpsĕrat, he had taken.	Sumpsĕrant, they had taken

FUTURE.

Sumam, I will take.	Sumemus, we will take.
Sumes, thou wilt take.	Sumetis, ye will take.
Sumet, he will take.	Sument, they will take.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sumpsĕro, I shall have taken.	Sumpserīmus, we shall have taken.
Sumpsĕris, thou shalt have taken.	Sumpserītis, ye shall have taken.
Sumpsĕrit, he shall have taken	Sumpsĕrint, they shall have taken.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sume, sumĭto, take thou.
Sumat, let him take.

Sumamus, let us take.
Sumīte, take ye.
Sumant, let them take.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Sumam, I may *or* can take.	Sumamus, we may *or* can take.
Sumas, thou mayst *or* canst take.	Sumatis, ye may *or* can take.
Sumat, he may *or* can take.	Sumant, they may *or* can take.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sumĕrem, I might *or* could take.
Sumĕres, thou mightst *or* couldst take.
Sumĕret, he might *or* could take.

Sumeremus, we might *or* could take.
Sumeretis, ye might *or* could take.
Sumĕrent, they might *or* could take.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sumpsĕrim, I may have taken.
Sumpsĕris, thou mayst have taken.
Sumpsĕrit, he may have taken.

Sumpserĭmus, we may have taken.
Sumpserĭtis, ye may have taken.
Sumpsĕrint, they may have taken.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sumpsissem, I might have taken.
Sumpsisses, thou mightst have taken.
Sumpsisset, he might have taken.

Sumpsissemus, we might have taken.
Sumpsissetis, ye might have taken.
Sumpsissent, they might have taken.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sumĕre, to take.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sumpsisse, to have taken.

FUTURE.

Sumpturum esse, to be about to take.

GERUNDS.

Sumendi, of taking.
Sumendo, in taking.
Sumendum, to take.

SUPINES.

Active. Sumptum, to take.
Passive. Sumptu, to be taken.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Sumens, taking.
Future. Sumpturus, being about to take.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Audĭo, I hear.
Audis, thou hearest.
Audit, he hears.

Audīmus, we hear.
Audītis, ye hear.
Audĭunt, they hear.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Audiebam, I did hear.	Audiebamus, we did hear.
Audiebas, thou didst hear.	Audiebatis, ye did hear.
Audiebat, he did hear.	Audiebant, they did hear.

PRETERPERFECT.

Audivi, I have heard.	Audivĭmus, we have heard.
Audivisti, thou hast heard.	Audivistis, ye have heard.
Audivit, he has heard.	Audivērunt *or* ēre, they have heard.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Audivĕram, I had heard.	Audivĕramus, we had heard.
Audivĕras, thou hadst heard	Audivĕratis, ye had heard.
Audivĕrat, he had heard.	Audivĕrant, they had heard.

FUTURE.

Audĭam, I will hear.	Audiemus, we will hear.
Audĭes, thou wilt hear.	Audietis, ye will hear.
Audĭet, he will hear.	Audĭent, they will hear.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Audivĕro, I shall have heard.
Audivĕris, thou shalt have heard.
Audivĕrit, he shall have heard.

Audiverīmus, we shall have heard.
Audiverītis. ye shall have heard.
Audivĕrint. they shall have heard.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Audi, audito, hear thou.
Audĭat, let him hear.

Audiamus, let us hear.
Audite, hear ye.
Audĭant, let them hear.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Audĭam,	I may hear.	Audiamus,	we may hear.
Audĭas,	thou mayst hear.	Audiatis,	ye may hear.
Audĭat,	he may hear.	Audĭant,	they may hear.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Audirem, I might *or* could hear.
Audires, thou mightst *or* couldst hear.
Audiret, he might *or* could hear.

Audiremus, we might *or* could hear.
Audiretis, ye might *or* could hear.
Audirent, they might *or* could hear.

PRETERPERFECT.

Audivĕrim, I may have heard.
Audivĕris, thou mayst have heard.
Audivĕrit, he may have heard.

Audiverĭmus, we may have heard.
Audiverĭtis, ye may have heard.
Audivĕrint, they may have heard.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Audivissem, I might have heard.
Audivisses, thou mightst have heard.
Audivisset, he might have heard.

Audivissemus, we might have heard.
Audivissetis, ye might have heard.
Audivissent, they might have heard.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Audīre, to hear.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Audivisse, to have heard.

FUTURE.

Auditurum esse, to be about to hear.

GERUNDS.		SUPINES.	
Audiendi,	of hearing.	*Active.*	Auditum, to hear.
Audiendo,	in hearing.		
Audiendum,	to hear.	*Passive.*	Auditu, to be heard.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	Audĭens,	hearing.
Future.	Auditurus,	being about to hear.

RULES

FOR THE FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

The *Preterimperfect* tense is formed from the Present by changing *o* in the *first* Conjugation into *ābam*; in the *second* into *bam*; in the *third* and *fourth* into *ēbam*.

The *Future* is formed from the Present by changing *o*, in the *first* Conjugation into *ābo*; in the *second* into *bo*; in the *third* and *fourth* into *am*.

The *Preterpluperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect by changing *i* into *ĕram.*

Note. This is a very important rule, inasmuch as it applies to every Verb in the language, however irregular that Verb may be in other respects. As this observation is applicable to the other four tenses formed from the Preterperfect; the student will readily see the importance of making himself well acquainted with the formation of so influential a part of the Verb. Rules for the formation of the Preterperfect follow the Conjugations.

The *Future Perfect* is formed from the Preterperfect by changing *i* into *ĕro.*

Imperative.

The *Present* is formed from the Present Infinitive by rejecting the syllable *re.*

Potential or Subjunctive.

The *Present* is formed from the Present Indicative by changing *o,* in the *first* Conjugation into *em,* in the *second, third,* and *fourth,* into *am.*

The *Preterimperfect* is formed from the Present Infinitive by adding *m.* The quantity of the penultimate remains the same in this tense as in the Present Infinitive from which it is derived.

The *Preterperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect Indicative by changing *i* into *ĕrim.*

The *Preterpluperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect Indicative by changing *i* into *issem.*

Infinitive.

The *Present* is formed from the Present Indicative by changing *o,* in the *first* Conjuga into *āre;* in the *second* and *fourth* into *re*. the *third* by changing *o* or *io* into *re.*

The *Preterperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect Indicative by changing *i* into *isse.*

The *Future* is formed from the Supine by changing *m* into *rum*, and adding *esse.*

The *Gerunds* are formed from the Participle Present by changing the final *s* into *di*, *do* and *dum.*

The *Participle Present* is formed from the Present Indicative by changing *o*, in the *first* Conjugation into *ans*; in the *second* into *ns*; in the *third* and *fourth* into *ens.*

The *Participle Future* is formed from the Supine by changing *m* into *rus.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

Curor, I am cured.
Curāris *or* āre, thou art cured
Curatur, he is cured.

PLURAL.

Curamur, we are cured.
Curamĭni, ye are cured.
Curantur, they are cured.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Curabar, I was cured.
Curabaris *or* abāre, thou wast cured.
Curabatur, he was cured

Curabamur, we were cured.
Curabamĭni, ye were cured.
Curabantur, they were cured.

PRETERPERFECT.

Curatus sum *or* fui, I have been cured.
Curatus es *or* fuisti, thou hast been cured.
Curatus est *or* fuit, he has been cured.

Curati sumus *or* fuĭmus, we have been cured.
Curati estis *or* fuistis, ye have been cured.
Curati sunt, fuērunt *or* fuēre, they have been cured.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Curatus eram *or* fuĕram, I had been cured.
Curatus eras *or* fuĕras, thou hadst been cured.
Curatus erat *or* fuĕrat, he had been cured.

Curati eramus *or* fueramus, we had been cured.
Curati eratis *or* fueratis, ye had been cured.
Curati erant *or* fuĕrant, they had been cured.

FUTURE.

Curabor, I shall be cured. Curabĭmur, we shall be cured.
Curabĕris *or* abĕre, thou shalt be cured. Curabimĭni, ye shall be cured.
Curabĭtur, he shall be cured. Curabuntur, they shall be cured.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Curatus ero *or* fuĕro, I shall have been cured.
Curatus eris *or* fuĕris, thou shalt have been cured
Curatus erit *or* fuĕrit, he shall have been cure

Curati erĭmus *or* fuerīmus, we shall have been cur
Curati erĭtis *or* fuerītis, ye shall have been cure
Curati erunt *or* fuĕrint, they shall have been cur

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT.

Curare, be thou cured.
Curetur, let him be cured.

Curemur, let us be cured.
Curamĭni, be ye cured.
Curentur, let them be cured.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

Curer, I may *or* can be cured.
Curēris or ēre, thou mayst *or* canst be cured.
Curetur, he may *or* can be cured.

Curemur, we may *or* can be cured.
Curemĭni, ye may *or* can be cured.
Curentur, they may *or* can be cured.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Curarer, I might be cured.
Curarēris *or* ēre, thou mightst be cured.
Curaretur, he might be cured.

Curaremur, we might be cured.
Curaremĭni, ye might be cured.
Curarentur, they might be cured.

PRETERPERFECT.

Curatus sim *or* fuĕrim, I may have been cured.
Curatus sis *or* fuĕris, thou mayst have been cured.
Curatus sit *or* fuĕrit, he may have been cured.

Curati simus *or* fuerĭmus, we may have been cured.
Curati sitis *or* fuerĭtis, ye may have been cured.
Curati sint *or* fŭerint, they may have been cured.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Curatus essem *or* fuissem, I might have been cured.
Curatus esses *or* fuisses, thou mightst have been cured.
Curatus esset *or* fuisset, he might have been cured.
Curati essemus *or* fuissemus, we might have been cured.
Curati essetis *or* fuissetis, ye might have been cured.
Curati essent *or* fuissent, they might have been cured.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Curari, to be cured.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Curatum esse *or* fuisse, to have been cured.

FUTURE.

Curatum iri, to be about to be cured.

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperfect. Curatus, cured.
Future. Curandus, about to be cured.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Miscĕor,	I am mixed.	Miscemur,	we are mixe
Miscēris *or* ēre,	thou art mixed.	Miscemĭni,	ye are mixe
Miscetur,	he is mixed.	Miscentur,	they are mix

PRETERIMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Miscebar, I was mixed.	Miscebamur, we were mixed.
Miscebāris *or* ebāre, thou wast mixed.	Miscebamĭni, ye were mixed.
Miscebatur, he was mixed.	Miscebantur, they were mixed

PRETERPERFECT.

Mistus *or* mixtus sum *or* fui, I have been mixed.
Mistus es *or* fuisti, thou hast been mixed.
Mistus est *or* fuit, he has been mixed.

Misti sumus *or* fuĭmus, we have been mixed.
Misti estis *or* fuistis, ye have been mixed.
Misti sunt, fuērunt *or* fuēre, they have been mixed.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Mistus *or* mixtus eram *or* fuĕram, I had been mixed.
Mistus eras *or* fuĕras, thou hadst been mixed.
Mistus erat *or* fuĕrat, he had been mixed.

Misti eramus *or* fueramus, we had been mixed.
Misti eratis *or* fueratis, ye had been mixed.
Misti erant *or* fuĕrant, they had been mixed.

FUTURE.

Miscēbor, I shall be mixed.
Miscebĕris *or* ēbĕre, thou shalt be mixed.
Miscebĭtur, he shall be mixed.

Miscebĭmur, we shall be mixed.
Miscebimĭni, ye shall be mixed.
Miscebuntur, they shall be mixed.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Mistus *or* mixtus ero *or* fuĕro, I shall have been mixed.
Mistus eris *or* fuĕris, thou shalt have been mixed.
Mistus erit *or* fuĕrit, he shall have been mixed.

Misti erĭmus *or* fuerīmus, we shall have been mixed.
Misti erĭtis *or* fuerītis, ye shall have been mixed.
Misti erunt *or* fuĕrint, they shall have been mixed.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT.

Miscēre, be thou mixed.
Misceatur, let him be mixed.

Misceamur, let us be mixed.
Miscemĭni, be ye mixed.
Misceantur, let them be mixed.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

Miscĕar, I may be mixed.
Miscearis *or* āre, thou mayst be mixed.
Misceatur, he may be mixed.

Misceamur, we may be mixed.
Misceamĭni, ye may be mixed.
Misceantur, they may be mixed.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Miscerer, I might be mixed
Miscerēris *or* ēre, thou mightst be
Misceretur, he might be mix

Misceremur, we might be mixed.
Misceremĭni, ye might be mixed.
Miscerentur, they might be mixed.

PRETERPERFECT.

Mistus *or* mixtus sim *or* fuĕrim, I may have been mixed.
Mistus sis *or* fuĕris, thou mayst have been mixed.
Mistus sit *or* fuĕrit, he may have been mixed.

Misti simus *or* fuerĭmus, we may have been mixed.
Misti sitis *or* fuerĭtis, ye may have been mixed.
Misti sint *or* fuĕrint, they may have been mixed.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Mistus *or* mixtus essem *or* fuissem, I might have been mixed.
Mistus esses *or* fuisses, thou mightst have been mixed.
Mistus esset *or* fuisset, he might have been mixed.

Misti essemus *or* fuissemus, we might have been mixed.
Misti essetis *or* fuissetis, ye might have been mixed.
Misti essent *or* fuissent, they might have been mixed.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Miscēri, to be mixed.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Mistum *or* mixtum esse *or* fuisse, to have been mixed.

FUTURE.

Mistum *or* mixtum iri, to be about to be mixed.

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperfect. Mistus *or* mixtus, mixed.
Future. Miscendus, about to be mixed.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Sumor,	I am taken.	Sumĭmur,	we are taken.
Sumĕris *or* ĕre,	thou art taken.	Sumimĭni,	ye are taken.
Sumĭtur,	he is taken.	Sumuntur,	they are taken.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sumebar, I was taken.	Sumebamur, we were taken.
Sumebāris *or* ebāre, thou wast taken.	Sumebamĭni, ye were taken.
Sumebatur, he was taken.	Sumebantur, they were taken.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sumptus sum *or* fui, I have been taken.
Sumptus es *or* fuisti, thou hast been taken.
Sumptus est *or* fuit, he has been taken.

Sumpti sumus *or* fuĭmus, we have been taken.
Sumpti estis *or* fuistis, ye have been taken.
Sumpti sunt, fuērunt *or* fuēre, they have been taken.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sumptus eram *or* fuĕram, I had been taken.
Sumptus eras *or* fuĕras, thou hadst been taken
Sumptus erat *or* fuĕrat, he had been taken.

Sumpti eramus *or* fueramus, we had been taken.
Sumpti eratis *or* fueratis, ye had been taken.
Sumpti erant *or* fuĕrant, they had been taken.

FUTURE.

Sumar, I shall be taken.
Sumeris *or* ēre, thou shalt be taken.
Sumetur, he shall be taken.

Sumemur, we shall be taken.
Sumemĭni, ye shall be taken.
Sumentur, they shall be taken.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sumptus ero *or* fuĕro, I shall have been taken.
Sumptus eris *or* fuĕris, thou shalt have been taken.
Sumptus erit *or* fuĕrit, he shall have been taken.

Sumpti erĭmus *or* fuerīmus, we shall have been taken.
Sumpti erĭtis *or* fuerītis, ye shall have been taken.
Sumpti erunt *or* fuĕrint, they shall have been taken.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sumĕre, be thou taken.
Sumatur, let him be taken.

Sumamur, let us be taken.
Sumimĭni, be ye taken.
Sumantur, let them be taken.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

Sumar, I may be taken.
Sumaris *or* āre, thou mayst be taken.
Sumatur, he may be taken.

Sumamur, we may be taken.
Sumamĭni, ye may be taken.
Sumantur, they may be taken.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sumĕrer, I might be taken.
Sumerēris *or* ēre, thou mightst be taken.
Sumeretur, he might be taken.

Sumeremur, we might be taken.
Sumeremĭni, ye might be taken.
Sumerentur, they might be taken.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sumptus sim *or* fuĕrim, I may have been taken.
Sumptus sis *or* fuĕris, thou mayst have been taken.
Sumptus sit *or* fuĕrit, he may have been taken.

Sumpti simus *or* fuerĭmus, we may have been taken.
Sumpti sitis *or* fuerĭtis, ye may have been taken.
Sumpti sint or fuĕrint, they may have been taken.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sumptus essem *or* fuissem, I might have been taken.
Sumptus esses *or* fuisses, thou mightst have been taken.
Sumptus esset *or* fuisset, he might have been taken.

Sumpti essemus *or* fuissemus, we might been taken.
Sumpti essetis *or* fuissetis, ye might have been taken.
Sumpti essent *or* fuissent, they might have been taken.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sumi, to be taken.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sumptum esse *or* fuisse, to have been taken.

FUTURE.

Sumptum iri, to be about to be taken.

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperfect. Sumptus, taken.
Future. Sumendus, about to be taken.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Audĭor,	I am heard.	Audīmur,	we are heard.
Audīris *or* īre,	thou art heard.	Audimĭni,	ye are heard.
Audītur,	he is heard.	Audiuntur,	they are heard.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Audiebar, I was heard.	Audiebamur, we were heard.
Audiebāris *or* ebāre, thou wast heard.	Audiebamĭni, ye were heard.
Audiebatur, he was heard.	Audiebantur, they were heard.

PRETERPERFECT.

Audītus sum *or* fui, I have been heard.
Auditus es *or* fuisti, thou hast been heard.
Auditus est *or* fuit, he has been heard.

Auditi sumus *or* fuĭmus, we have been heard.
Auditi estis *or* fuistis, ye have been heard.
Auditi sunt, fuērunt *or* fuēre, they have been heard.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Audītus eram *or* fuĕram, I had been heard.
Auditus eras *or* fuĕras, thou hadst been heard.
Auditus erat *or* fuĕrat, he had been heard.

Auditi eramus *or* fueramus, we had been heard.
Auditi eratis *or* fueratis, ye had been heard.
Auditi erant *or* fuĕrant, they had been heard.

FUTURE.

Audĭar, I shall be heard.
Audiēris *or* iēre, thou shalt be heard.
Audietur, he shall be heard.

Audiēmur, we shall be heard.
Audiemĭni, ye shall be heard.
Audientur, they shall be heard.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Auditus ero *or* fuĕro, I shall have been heard.
Auditus eris *or* fuĕris, thou shalt have been heard.
Auditus erit *or* fuĕrit, he shall have been heard.

Auditi erĭmus *or* fuerīmus, we shall have been heard.
Auditi erĭtis *or* fuerītis, ye shall have been heard.
Auditi erunt *or* fuĕrint, they shall have been heard.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT.

Audire, be thou heard.
Audiatur, let him be heard.

Audiamur, let us be heard.
Audimĭni, be ye heard.
Audiantur, let them be heard.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

Audĭar, I may be heard.
Audiaris *or* āre, thou mayst be heard.
Audiatur, he may be heard.

Audiamur, we may be heard.
Audiamĭni, ye may be heard.
Audiantur, they may be heard.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Audīrer, I might be heard.
Audirēris *or* ēre, thou mightst be heard.
Audiretur, he might be heard.

Audiremur, we might be heard.
Audiremĭni, ye might be heard.
Audirentur, they might be heard.

PRETERPERFECT.

Auditus sim *or* fuĕrim, I may have been heard.
Auditus sis *or* fuĕris, thou mayst have been heard.
Auditus sit *or* fuĕrit, he may have been heard.

Auditi simus *or* fuerĭmus, we may have been heard.
Auditi sitis *or* fuerĭtis, ye may have been heard.
Auditi sint *or* fuĕrint, they may have been heard.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Auditus essem *or* fuissem, I might have been heard.
Auditus esses *or* fuisses, thou mightst have been heard.
Auditus esset *or* fuisset, he might have been heard.

Auditi essemus *or* fuissemus, we might have been heard.
Auditi essetis *or* fuissetis, ye might have been heard.
Auditi essent *or* fuissent, they might have been heard.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Audīri, to be heard.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Audītum esse *or* fuisse, to have been heard.

FUTURE.

Audītum iri, to be about to be heard.

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperfect. Audītus, heard.
Future. Audiendus, about to be heard.

Formation of the Tenses in the Passive Voice.

Those Tenses of the Indicative and Potential Moods which in the Active end in *o*, take the addition of *r* thereto in the Passive; those that end in *m* in the Active, change that letter into *r* in the Passive; as, *curo, curor, miscĕam, miscĕar.*

The Imperative is the same as the Infinitive Active.

The *Preterperfect* and *Preterpluperfect* of all the Moods, and the *Future* Perfect of the Indicative, are composed of the Preterperfect Participle and Tenses of the auxiliary Verb *sum*, I am.

The Infinitive *Present* is formed from the Present of the Infinitive Active by changing *e* in the *first, second,* and *fourth* Conjugations into *i,* and in the *third, ĕre* into *i.*

The *Future* of the Infinitive is the Supine Active with *iri.*

Note. *Iri* is the Infinitive Passive of the Verb *eo,* I go. *Eo,* like other Neuter Verbs, may be used *impersonally* in the Passive; as *Itur a me,* it is gone by me, i. e. I go.

The *Preterperfect* Participle is formed from the Supine Active by changing *m* into *s.*

The *Future* Participle is formed from the Present Participle Active by changing *s* into *dus.*

The student should give particular attention to the *Present* and *Preterperfect* Tenses of the Indicative, the *Supine* and *Infinitive* of the Verb, as from them, as has been seen, all the other Tenses are formed; for this reason they are sometimes called the *principal parts* of the Verb.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The following Verbs are irregular in the formation of several of their Tenses. *Possum,* I am able; *Volo,* I am willing; *Nolo,* I am unwilling; *Malo,* I am more willing, *or* I had rather; *Edo,* I eat; *Fero,* I bear; *Fio,* (used for the Passive of *Facĭo*), I am made; *Feror,* I am borne.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Possum, potes, potest.	Possŭmus, potestis, possunt.
2. Volo, vis, vult.	Volŭmus, vultis, volunt.
3. Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.	Nolŭmus, nonvultis, nolunt.
4. Malo, mavis, mavult.	Malŭmus, mavultis, malunt.
5. Edo, edis *or* es, edit *or* est.	Edĭmus, edĭtis *or* estis, edunt.
6. Fero, fers, fert.	Ferĭmus, fertis, ferunt.
7. Fio, fis, fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
8. Feror, ferris *or* ferre, fertur.	Ferĭmur, ferimĭni, feruntur.

PRETERIMPERFECT

1. Potĕram, ĕras, ĕrat.	Poterāmus, erātis, ĕrant.
2. Volēbam, ēbas, ēbat.	Volebāmus, ebātis, ēbant.
3. Nolēbam, ēbas, ēbat.	Nolebāmus, ebātis, ēbant.
4. Malēbam, ēbas, ēbat.	Malebāmus, ebātis, ēbant.
5. Edēbam, ēbas, ēbat.	Edebāmus, ebātis, ēbant.
6. Ferēbam, ēbas, ēbat.	Ferebāmus, ebātis, ēbant.
7. Fiēbam, ēbas, ēbat.	Fiebāmus, ebātis, ēbant.
8. Ferēbar, ēbāris *or* āre, ebātur.	Ferebāmur, ebāmĭni, ebantur.

PRETERPERFECT.

1. Potŭi,
2. Volŭi,
3. Nolŭi,
4. Malŭi,
5. Edi,
6. Tuli,

} isti, it. *Plur.* ĭmus, istis, ērunt *or* ēre.

7. Factus } sum, es, est. *or or or* fui, fuisti, fuit.
8. Latus }

Facti } sumus, estis, sunt, fuĕrunt.
Lati } *or or or* fuĭmus, fuistis, fuēre.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

1. Potuĕram,
2. Voluĕram,
3. Noluĕram,
4. Maluĕram,
5. Edĕram,
6. Tulĕram,

} ĕras, ĕrat. *Plur.* erāmus, erātis, ĕrant.

7. Factus } eram, eras, erat. *or or or* fuĕram, fuĕras, fuĕrat.
8. Latus }

Facti } eramus, eratis, erant.
Lati } *or or or* fueramus, fueratis, fuĕrant.

FUTURE.

1. Potĕro, ĕris, ĕrit. Poterĭmus, erĭtis, ĕrunt.
2. Volam,
3. Nolam,
4. Malam,
5. Edam,
6. Feram,
7. Fiam,

es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.

8. Ferar, ferēris *or* ere, feretur. ēmur, ēmĭni, entur.

FUTURE PERFECT.

1. Potuĕro,
2. Voluĕro,
3. Noluĕro,
4. Maluĕro,
5. Edĕro,
6. Tulĕro,

ĕris, ĕrit. *Plur.* erīmus, erĭtis, ĕrint.

7. Factus ero, eris, erit. Facti, erĭmus, erĭtis, erunt.
8. Latus *or* fuĕro, fuĕris, fuĕrit. Lati *or* fuerĭmus, fuerĭtis, fuĕrint. *or*

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT.

Note. *Possum*, *Volo* and *Malo*, have no Imperative Mood; *Nolo* has only the second person in each number.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
3. Noli *or* Nolīto.	Nolīte.
5. Ede *or* es, edat.	Edīte *or* este, edant.
6. Fer *or* ferto, ferat.	Ferte, ferant.
7. Fi, fiat.	Fite, fiant.
8. Ferre, feratur.	Ferimĭni, ferantur.

Potential and Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

1. Possim,
2. Velim,
3. Nolim,
4. Malim, } is, it. īmus, ītis, int.
5. Edam,
6. Feram,
7. Fiam, } as, at. āmus, ātis, ant.
8. Ferar, āris *or* āre, ātur. āmur, āmĭni, antur.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

1. Possem,
2. Vellem,
3. Nollem,
4. Mallem, } es, et. ēmus, ētis, ent.
5. Ederem,
6. Ferrem,
7. Fierem,
8. Ferrer, rēris *or* rēre, rētur. rēmur, rēmĭni, rentur.

PRETERPERFECT.

1. Potuĕrim,
2. Voluĕrim,
3. Noluĕrim,
4. Maluĕrim, } ĕris, ĕrit. erĭmus, erĭtis, ĕrint.
5. Edĕrim,
6. Tulĕrim,
7. Factus } sim, sis, sit. Facti } simus, sitis, sint.
8. Latus } *or* tuĕrim, fuĕris, fuĕrit. Lati } *or* fuerĭmus, fuerĭtis, fuĕrint.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

1. Potuissem,
2. Voluissem,
3. Noluissem,
4 Maluissem, } isses, isset. issēmus, issētis, issent.
5. Edissem,
6. Tulissem,

7. Factus } essem, esses, esset. Facti } essēmus, essētis, essent.
8. Latus } *or* *or* *or* } *or* *or* *or*
fuissem, fuisses, fuisset. Lati fuissēmus, fuissētis, fuissent.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

1. Posse, to be able.
2. Velle, to be willing.
3. Nolle, to be unwilling.
4. Malle, to be more willing.
5. Ĕdĕre *or* esse, to eat.
6. Ferre, to bear *or* suffer.
7. Fĭĕri, to be made *or* done.
8. Ferri, to be borne *or* suffered.

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

1. Potuisse, to have been able.
2. Voluisse, to have been willing.
3. Noluisse, to have been unwilling.
4. Maluisse, to have been more willing.
5. Edisse, to have eaten.
6. Tulisse, to have borne *or* suffered.
7. Factum esse *or* fuisse, to have been made *or* done.
8. Latum esse *or* fuisse, to have been borne *or* suffered.

FUTURE.

Note. The first *four* want the Future.

5. Esurum esse, to be about to eat.
6. Laturum esse, to be about to bear *or* suffer.
7. Factum iri, to be about to be made *or* done.
8. Latum iri, to be about to be borne *or* suffered.

GERUNDS.

Possum has no Gerunds.

2. Volendi, do, dum, of being willing, &c.
3. Nolendi, do, dum, of being unwilling, &c.
4. Malendi, do, dum, of being more willing, &c.
5. Edendi, do, dum, of eating, &c.
6. Ferendi, do, dum, of bearing, &c.

SUPINES.

Only two have Supines.

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
5. Esum, to eat.	5. Esu, to be eaten.
6. Latum, to bear.	6 Latu, to be borne.

PARTICIPLES.

1. Potens, being able.
2. Volens, being willing.
3. Nolens, being unwilling.
4. Malens, being more willing.
5. Edens, eating.
6. Ferens, bearing.

PERFECT.

5. Esus, eaten.
7. Factus, being made *or* done.
8. Latus, being borne *or* suffered.

FUTURE.

5. Esurus, being about to eat.
6. Laturus, being about to bear.
7. Faciendus, being about to be done.
8. Ferendus, being about to be borne.

Eo, I go, with its Compounds, is conjugated like *audĭo*, except in the Tenses which follow;

Indicative.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Present.	Eo, is, it.	Imus, itis, eunt.
Preterimp.	Ibam, ibas, ibat.	Ibāmus, ibātis, ibant.
Future.	Ibo, ibis, ibit.	Ibĭmus, ibĭtis, ibunt.

Imperative.

I *or* ito, eat. Eamus, ite, eant.

Potential and Subjunctive.

Present. Eam, eas, eat. Eamus, eatis, eant,

GERUNDS.	PARTICIPLE.	
Eundi, eundo, eundum.	*Present.*	Iens.
	Genitive.	Euntis.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Some Verbs are rarely found but in the third person Singular of the different Tenses, and for this reason are commonly called *impersonals;* as, *oportet*, it behoves; *oportebat; oportebit*, &c. *Decet*, it becomes; *decebat*, &c. *Licet*, it is lawful; *licebat, licŭit* or *licĭtum est, licebit*, &c.

Note. As some of these are found in other persons, particularly in the third person Plural, the term *Impersonal* has been objected to by many grammarians as being a misnomer. The observant student will remark these Verbs in reading. In the English translation the word *it* goes before them.

Rules for the formation of the Preterperfect and Supine.

Note. It has been remarked, in another part of this Grammar, that a knowledge of the *principal parts* of the Verb was all-important, inasmuch as all the other Tenses were formed from them. The student would do well, at first, to note off with a pencil, those Verbs only which from their nature most frequently enter into Medical Language, such as *miscĕo*, I mix; *fovĕo*, I foment; *tĕro*, I rub *or* powder, &c. Having learnt the formation of the Preterperfect and Supine of these, he may proceed at his leisure to make himself acquainted with the others. When the learner wishes to inform himself of the Perfect and Supine of a Compound Verb he must reject the Preposition and look for the simple Verb. Thus, *contĕro*, I powder, will not be found in the List; but on looking to *tĕro*, it is seen that its Perfect and Supine are *trīvi*, *trītum*; *contĕro* will therefore make *contrīvi*, *contrītum*. The double syllable of the simple Verb is laid aside in the Compound as tundo, tŭdŭdi; contundo, contŭdi, (*not* contutŭdi).

THE FIRST CONJUGATION

The First Conjugation makes the Preterperfect Tense to end in *āvi*, and the Supine in *ātum*; as, curo, *to cure*, curāvi, curātum. Except the following

	PERFECT.	SUPINES.
Cubo, *to lie down*, Crepo, *to clatter*, Domo, *to subdue*, Sono, *to sound*, Tono, *to thunder*, Veto, *to forbid*,	ŭi,	ĭtum.
Do, *to give*,	dedi,	datum.
Frico, *to rub*,	fricŭi,	frictum.
Juvo, *to assist*,	juvi,	jutum.
Lavo, *to wash*,	lavi,	lavatum, lautum *or* lotum.
Mico, *to shine*,	micŭi,	*no supine*, (but its compounds are regular).

	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
Poto, *to drink*,	potavi,	potatum *or* potum.
Seco, *to cut*,	secŭi,	sectum.
Sto, *to stand*,	steti,	statum. (Its compounds have stĭti, stitum *and* statum).
Plico, *to fold*,	*is regular*, but some of its compounds often have plicŭi, plicĭtum.	
Neco, *to kill*,	*is regular*, but its compounds enĕco and internĕco make necŭi, nectum.	

All Deponents of this Conjugation are regular; following the form of *curor, curatus sum*, &c.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

The second Conjugation makes the Preterperfect Tense to end in *ŭi*, and the Supine in *ĭtum*; as, habĕo, *to have*, habŭi, habĭtum, &c. Except the following—

	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
Complĕo, *to fill up*, Delĕo, *to blot out*, Fleo, *to weep*, Neo, *to spin*, Viĕo, *to bind*,	ēvi,	ētum.
Algĕo, *to shiver with cold*,	alsi,	*no supine.*
Ardĕo, *to be on fire*,	arsi,	arsum.
Augĕo, *to increase*,	auxi,	auctum.
Cavĕo, *to beware*,	cavi,	cautum.
Censĕo, *to judge*,	censŭi,	censum.
Connivĕo, *to wink at*,	connīvi *or* connixi,	*no supine.*

	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
Docĕo, *to teach,*	docŭi,	doctum.
Favĕo, *to favour,*	favi,	fautum.
Fervĕo, *to be hot,*	fervior	ferbŭi, *no supine.*
Frigĕo, *to be cold,*	xi,	*no supine.*
Lucĕo, *to shine,*	xi,	*no supine.*
Lugĕo, *to mourn,*	xi,	*no supine.*
Fovĕo, *to cherish, foment,*	vi,	tum.
Vovĕo, *to vow,*	vi,	tum.
Fulgĕo, *to shine,*	fulsi,	*no supine.*
Hærĕo, *to stick,*	hæsi,	hæsum.
Indulgĕo, *to indulge,*	indulsi,	indultum.
Jubĕo, *to command,*	jussi,	jussum.
Languĕo, *to be faint,*	langui,	*no supine.*
Manĕo, *to remain,*	mansi,	mansum.
Miscĕo, *to mix,*	miscŭi,	mistum *or* mixtum.
Mordĕo, *to bite,*	momordi,	morsum.
Movĕo, *to move,*	movi,	motum.
Mulgĕo, *to milk,*	mulsi,	mulsum *or* mulctum.
Mulcĕo, *to soothe,*	mulsi,	mulsum.
Pavĕo, *to dread,*	pavi,	*no supine.*
Pendĕo, *to hang,*	pependi,	pensum.
Prandĕo, *to dine,*	prandi,	pransum.
Ridĕo, *to laugh,*	risi,	risum.
Sedĕo, *to sit,*	sedi,	sessum.
Sorbĕo, *to sup up,*	sorbui,	sorptum.
Spondĕo, *to betroth,*	spopondi,	sponsum.
Stridĕo, *to creak,*	stridi,	*no supine.*
Suadĕo, *to persuade,*	suasi,	suasum.
Tenĕo, *to hold,*	tenŭi,	tentum.

	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
Tergĕo, *to clean, wipe,*	tersi,	tersum.
Tondĕo, *to clip, shear,*	totondi,	tonsum.
Torquĕo, *to twist,*	torsi,	tortum *or* tors
Torrĕo, *to toast, parch,*	torrŭi,	tostum.
Turgĕo, *to swell,* / Urgĕo, *to press on,*	si,	*no supine.*
Vidĕo, *to see,*	vidi,	visum.
Abolĕo, *to abolish,*	abolevi,	abolĭtum.
Adolĕo, *to grow up,*	adolēvi,	adultum.
Ex,-in,-obsolĕo,	olēvi,	olētum.

Neuter-Passives. Audĕo, *to dare,* ausus sum; Gaudĕo, *to rejoice,* gavīsus sum; Mœrĕo, *to be sorrowful,* mœstus sum; Solĕo, *to be accustomed,* solĭtus sum; Licĕo, *to be valued,* licŭi, licĭtum.

Deponents irregular (i. e. not making the Preterperfect in *ĭtus sum*). Fatĕor, *to confess,* fassus sum, with its compounds,-fitĕor,-fessus sum, as profitĕor, *to profess,* professus sum; Miserĕor, *to pity,* misertus sum; Reor, *to suppose,* ratus sum.

Verbs ending in *esco* (called *Inceptives* from *incipĭo-inceptum,* to begin; because they denote the commencement of an action or passion), though themselves of the *third* Conjugation, usually change *esco* into *ŭi* in the Preterperfect, being derived from Verbs of the *second* Conjugation; thus Calesco, *to grow* or *become hot,* makes in the Perfect calŭi, being derived from calĕo, *to be hot.* But if the primitive Verb be found among the foregoing exceptions, the *inceptive* assumes the irregular perfect.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the third Conjugation are so irregular in the formation of their Preterperfect and Supine, that it has been found most convenient to classify them according to the termination of the Present.

Those ending in Bo make *bi*, *bĭtum*; as bibo, *to drink*, bibi, bibĭtum. Except—

	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
Cumbo, *to recline*,	cubŭi,	cubĭtum.
Glubo, *to peel*,	glupsi,	gluptum.
Nubo, *to marry*,	nupsi,	nuptum.
Scrībo, *to write*,	scripsi,	scriptum.

Co makes *xi*, *ctum*, as dico, *to say*, dixi, dictum. Except—

Ico, *to strike*,	ici,	ictum.
Vinco, *to conquer*,	vici,	victum.
Parco, *to spare*,	peperci *or* parsi,	parcĭtum *or* parsum.

Sco makes *vi*, *tum*, as cresco, *to grow*, crevi, cretum. Except—

Disco, *to learn*,	didĭci,	*no supine.*
Pasco, *to feed*,	pavi,	pastum.
Posco, *to demand*,	poposci,	*no supine.*
Quinisco, *to nod*,	quexi,	*no supine.*
Suesco, *to accustom*,	suevi,	suetum.
Nosco, *to know*,	nōvi,	notum, but its compounds
Ag,-Cog,-nosco,	nōvi,	nĭtum.

Do makes *di*, *sum*, as scando, *to mount*, scandi, scansum. Except—

Claudo, *to shut*, Divĭdo, *to divide*, Lædo, *to hurt*, Ludo, *to play*, Plaudo, *to clap*, Rado, *to shave*, Rodo, *to gnaw*, Trudo, *to thrust*, Vado, to go *(in comp.)*	si,	sum.
Cado, *to fall*,	cecĭdi,	casum.
Cædo, *to kill*,	cecīdi,	cæsum.
Cedo, *to yield*,	cessi,	cessum.
Edo, *to eat*,	edi,	esum; its comp. estum.
Findo, *to cleave*,	fidi,	fissum.
Fundo, *to pour*,	fudi,	fusum.
Pando, *to spread*,	pandi,	pansum *or* passum.
Pendo, *to weigh*,	pependi,	pensum.
Scindo, *to cut*,	scĭdi,	scissum.
Tendo, *to stretch*,	tetendi,	tensum *or* tentum.
Tundo, *to beat, pound*,	tutŭdi,	tunsum *or* tusum.

Abdo, *to hide;* addo, *to add;* edo, *to publish;* and several other compounds of *do*, make dĭdi, dĭtum; as Perdo, *to lose* or *destroy*, perdĭdi, *perdĭtum*.

Go and Guo make *xi*, *ctum*, as Rego, *to rule*, rexi, rectum. Except—

Ago, *to act*,	egi,	actum.
Cogo, *to force*,	coēgi,	coactum.
Dego, *to spend time*,	degi,	*no supine.*
Figo, *to fix*,	fixi,	fixum.
Fingo, *to feign*,	finxi,	fictum.
Frango, *to break*,	fregi,	fractum.
Frigo, *to fry, parch*,	frixi,	frictum *or* frixum.
Lego, *to read*,	legi,	lectum.
Mergo, *to dip*,	mersi,	mersum.
Mingo, *to make water*,	minxi,	mictum.
Pango, *to fix, bargain*,	panxi *or* pepĭgi,	pactum.
Pingo, *to paint*,	pinxi,	pictum.
Pergo, *to proceed*,	perrexi,	perrectum.
Pungo, *to prick*,	pupŭgi,	punctum.
Spargo, *to scatter*,	sparsi,	sparsum.
Stringo, *to bind fast*,	strinxi,	strictum.
Surgo, *to rise*,	surrexi,	surrectum.
Tango, *to touch*,	tetĭgi,	tactum.

Di,-Intel,-Neg,-lĭgo (compounds of lego) make lexi, lectum.

Ho makes *xi*, *ctum*, as Veho, *to carry*, vexi, vectum. Traho, *to draw*, traxi, tractum.

Io forms the Perfect and Supine variously; as,

Capĭo, *to take*,	cepi,	captum.
Cupĭo, *to desire*,	cupīvi,	cupītum.
Facĭo, *to do, make*,	feci,	factum.

Fodĭo, *to dig*,	fodi,	fossum.
Fugĭo, *to flee*,	fugi,	fugĭtum.
Jacĭo, *to throw*,	jeci,	jactum.
Parĭo, *to bring forth*,	peperi,	partum.
Quatĭo, *to shake*,	quassi,	quassum.
Sapĭo, *to smell, to be wise*,	sapŭi,	*no supine.*

Lo makes *lŭi*, *lĭtum*; as alŏ, *to nourish*, alŭi, alĭtum. Except—

Colo, *to cultivate*,	colŭi,	cultum.
Consŭlo, *to consult*,	consulŭi,	consultum.
Percello, *to strike*, Recello, *to thrust back*,	cŭli,	culsum.
Antecello, Excello, Præcello, *to surpass*,	cellŭi,	celsum.
Fallo, *to deceive*,	fefelli,	falsum.
Pello, *to thrust*,	pepŭli	pulsum.
Psallo, *to sing*,	psalli,	*no supine.*
Sallo, *to salt*,	salli,	salsum.
Vello, *to pull*,	velli *or* vulsi,	vulsum.
Tollo, *to take up*,	sustŭli	sublātum (borrowed from *subfĕro.*
Attollo, *to raise up*,	attŭli,	allātum.
Extollo, *to raise up, extol*,	extŭli,	elatum.

Mo makes *mŭi*, *mĭtum*, as gemo, *to groan*, gemŭi, gemĭtum. Except—

Como, *to adorn the person*,	compsi,	comptum.
Demo, *to take away*,	dempsi,	demptum.
Emo, *to buy*,	emi,	emptum.

Premo, *to press*,	pressi,	pressum.
Promo, *to bring out*,	prompsi,	promptum.
Sumo, *to take*,	sumpsi,	sumptum.

No variously; as—

Cano, *to sing*,	cecĭni,	cantum.
Its compounds make,	cinŭi,	centum.
Cerno, *to discern*,	crevi,	cretum.
Gigno, *to beget*,	genŭi,	genĭtum.
Lino, *to smear*,	levi *or* livi,	litum.
Pono, *to place*,	posŭi,	posĭtum.
Sino, *to permit*,	sivi,	situm.
Sperno, *to despise*,	sprevi,	spretum.
Sterno, *to strew on the ground*,	stravi,	stratum.
Contemno, *to despise*,	contempsi,	contemptum.

Po makes *psi, ptum*, as carpo, *to pluck*, carpsi, carptum. Except—

Rumpo, *to burst*,	rupi,	ruptum.
Strepo, *to make a noise*,	strepŭi,	strepĭtum.

Quo: there are only two Verbs (with their compounds) having this termination: viz.—

Coquo, *to cook*,	coxi,	coctum.
Linquo, *to leave*,	liqui,	lictum (in the compounds).

Ro makes *ssi, tum*, as gero, *to carry*, gessi, gestum. Except—

Curro, *to run*,	cucurri,	cursum.
Fero, *to bear*,	tŭli,	latum.

Affĕro, *to bear to,*	attŭli,	allātum.
Aufĕro, *to bear away,*	abstŭli,	ablātum.
Differo, *to bear apart,*	distŭli,	dilātum.
Effĕro, *to bear out,*	extŭli,	elatum.
Offĕro, *to bear against, offer,*	obtŭli,	oblatum.
Quæro, *to seek,*	quæsīvi,	quæsītum.
Sero, *to intwine,*	serŭi,	sertum.
Sero, *to sow,*	sevi,	satum (in compounds sĭtum)
Tero, *to rub,*	trivi,	tritum.
Verro, *to brush,*	verri,	versum

So makes *sīvi, sītum,* as arcesso, *to call or fetch a person,* arcessīvi, arcessītum. Except—

Depso, *to knead,*	depsŭi,	depstum.
Incesso, *to go, approach,*	incessi,	———
Pinso, *to bruise, bray,*	pinsi *or* pinsŭi,	pinsĭtum) pinsum *or* pistum.
Viso, *to visit,*	visi.	

To variously, as—

Flecto, *to bend,*	flexi,	flexum.
Meto, *to reap,*	messŭi,	messum.
Mitto, *to send,*	misi,	missum.
Necto, *to join,*	nexi *or* nexŭi,	nexum.
Pecto, *to comb,*	pexi *or* pexŭi,	pexum.
Peto, *to seek,*	petīvi,	petītum
Plecto, *to twist,*	plexi *or* plexŭi,	plexum.
Sisto, *to stop,*	stiti,	stătum.
Sterto, *to snore,*	sterti *or* stertŭi,	*no supine.*
Verto, *to turn,*	verti,	versum.

Uo makes *ŭi, utum*, as tribŭo, *to bestow*, tribŭi, tribūtum. Except—

Fluo, *to flow*,	fluxi,	fluxum.
Ruo, *to rush*,	rui,	ruĭtum (in compounds rŭtum,

Struo, *to pile, build*, struxi, structum.

Vo: there are only three Verbs (with their compounds) having this termination: viz.—

Solvo, *to loose*,	solvi,	solūtum.
Volvo, *to roll*,	volvi,	volūtum.
Vivo, *to live*,	vixi,	victum.

Xo: there is only one Verb of the third Conjugation having this termination: viz.

Texo, *to weave*,	texŭi,	textum.

THE IRREGULAR DEPONENTS

Of this Conjugation are the following,

Adipiscor, *to acquire*,	adeptus sum.
Comminiscor, *to devise*,	commentus sum.
Expergiscor, *to awake*,	experrectus sum.
Fruor, *to enjoy*,	fructus *or* fruĭtus sum.
Gradĭor, *to step*,	gressus sum.
Labor, *to slip, glide*,	lapsus sum.
Loquor, *to speak*,	locūtus sum.
Morĭor, *to die*,	mortŭus sum.
Nanciscor, *to obtain*,	nactus sum.
Nitor, *to strive*,	nisus *or* nixus sum.
Obliviscor, *to forget*,	oblītus sum.
Orĭor, *to arise*,	ortus sum.

Paciscor, *to bargain*,	pactus sum.
Patĭor, *to suffer*,	passus sum.
Proficiscor, *to set out on a journey*,	profectus sum.
Queror, *to complain*,	questus sum.
Sequor, *to follow*,	secūtus sum.
Ulciscor, *to take revenge*,	ultus sum.

Morĭor makes in the Future Participle *moritūrus ; nascor, nascitūrus ;* and *orĭor, oritūrus.*

Note. The rule for the *regular* formation of the Preterperfect of Deponent Verbs is, to suppose that they have an Active, and having found the Supine of this *imaginary* Active according to the preceding rules, form from it the Preterperfect Tense, as in the Passive Voice. Thus the Deponent Verb *Vĕnor*, to hunt, will have *venatus sum* for its perfect, because had there been such a Verb as *Vĕno* in the Active it would have made *venatum* in the Supine. There are no exceptions to this rule in the *first* Conjugation ; the *irregulars* in the other Conjugations are all enumerated, so that any Deponent not found among the exceptions, may be considered as following the general rule.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The fourth Conjugation makes the Preterperfect Tense to end in *īvi*, and the Supine in *ītum*, as, Audĭo, *to hear*, audīvi, audītum. Except—

Amicĭo, *to clothe*,	amicŭi	amictum.
Cambĭo, *to exchange money*,	campsi,	camptum.
Farcĭo, *to stuff*,	farsi,	fartum.
Fulcĭo, *to prop*,	fulsi,	fultum.
Haurĭo, *to draw*,	hausi,	haustum *rarely* hausum.
Raucĭo, *to be hoarse*,	rausi,	rausum.
Salĭo, *to leap*,	salŭi *or* salĭi,	saltum.
Its compounds make	silŭi *or* silĭi,	sultum.
Sancĭo, *to decree*,	sancīvi *or* sanxi,	sancītum *or* sanctum.

Sarcĭo, *to patch*,	sarsi,	sartum.
Sentĭo, *to perceive*,	sensi,	sensum.
Sepelĭo, *to bury*,	sepelīvi,	sepultum.
Sepĭo, *to hedge in*,	sepsi,	septum.
Singultĭo, *to sob*,	singultivi,	singultum.
Venĕo, *to be sold*,	venĭi,	*no supine.*
Venĭo, *to come*,	veni,	ventum.
Vincĭo, *to bind*,	vinxi,	vinctum.
Aperĭo, *to open*,	aperŭi,	apertum.
Reperĭo, *to find*,	repĕri,	repertum.

THE IRREGULAR DEPONENTS

Of this Conjugation are

Assentĭor, *to comply*,	assensus sum.
Experĭor, *to try*,	expertus sum.
Opperĭor, *to wait for*,	oppertus sum.
Ordĭor, *to begin*,	orsus sum.
Metĭor, *to measure*,	mensus sum.

THE ADVERB.

The *Adverb*, (derived from *ad* to *verbum*, the word *or* verb) is *properly* used to define more accurately the meaning of Verbs with respect to certain determinate relations; it is also joined to Adjectives and other Adverbs; as misce *accuratè*, mix *carefully*; infunde *guttatim*, pour in *drop by drop.*

Some Adverbs may be compared, as accuratè, carefully; accuratĭùs, more carefully; accura-

tissĭmè, most carefully; bene, well; melĭùs, better; optĭmè, best.

Note 1. Adverbs ending in *e* are very frequently formed from Adjectives ending in *us*, as doctè, learnedly, from doctus, learned; the comparative of the Adverb is the same as the Neuter Singular of the comparative of its Adjective; the Superlative is formed from the Superlative of its Adjective, by changing *us* into *è*, as may be seen in the foregoing examples.

2. As the Adverb might sometimes be confounded with some other part of speech, spelt in the same manner, it is usual, in initiatory works, to place a grave accent over the last vowel; thus *accuràtè* is so marked, to distinguish it from the Vocative Case Singular of the Adjective *accuratus*.

THE CONJUNCTION.

The *Conjunction* (derived from *con*, (*cum*) with, and *jungo-junctum*, to join) is a part of speech used to connect clauses and whole sentences together, so as to show the manner of their dependence.

THE PREPOSITION.

The *Preposition* (derived from *præ*, before, and *pono-posĭtum*, to place) is placed before a Noun to show its relation with another part of the sentence.

The following Prepositions govern an Accusative Case.

Ad, *to.*
Adversus, *against.*
Ante, *before.*
Apud, *at* or *with.*
Circa, *or* circum, *about.*
Cis *or* citra, *on this side.*
Contra, *against.*
Erga, *towards.*
Extra, *without.*
Infra, *beneath.*
Intra, *between* or *amongst.*
Juxta, *near.*
Ob, *on account of* or *against.*

Penes, *in the power of.*
Per, *by* or *through.*
Pone, *behind.*
Post, *after.*
Præter, *besides* or *except.*
Propter, *on account of* or *near.*
Prope, *nigh.*
Secus, *near to.*
Trans, *on the other side.*
Ultra, *beyond.*
Usque, *until* or *as far as.*
Versus, *towards.*

The following Prepositions govern the Ablative Case.

A, ab *or* abs, *from* or *by.*
Absque, *without.*
Coram, *before* or *in the presence of.*
Cum, *with.*
De, *of, concerning* or *from.*
E *or* ex, *out of.*
Præ, *for* or *before.*
Pro, *for* or *according to.*
Sine, *without.*
Tenus, *up to* or *as far as.*

Note. The use of the Prepositions will be seen in the Exercises.

THE INTERJECTION.

An Interjection (derived from *interjectum*, thrown between), is an exclamation *thrown between* two clauses of a sentence, and is expressive of a sudden emotion; as *en*, behold! *heu*, ah!

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that division of Grammar which teaches the proper construction of words in a sentence. The rules of Syntax will be found in their due order in the Exercises on Syntax, commencing at page 36.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

PART I.

Rule 1.

The Verb must be put into the same *number* and *person* as its nominative case is in; it is then said to agree with its nominative case.

Note 1. All Nouns Substantive are of the third person—Of the Pronouns, *ego* is the *first* person, and *tu* the *second* person singular; *nos* the *first* person, and *vos* the *second* person plural.

Examples: *ego colo*, I strain; *puer ægrotat*, the boy is sick; *puĕri ægrotant*, the boys are sick.

Note 2. The nominative cases of Pronouns are seldom expressed; thus the Verbs *misce, mix*, and *recĭpe, take*, (so often found at the commencement of prescriptions), are in the second person singular of the imperative mood and agree with the nominative case *tu* understood.

The patient takes,—æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* capĭo, *cepi*, 3.

The water bubbles,—aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* bullo, *avi*, 1.

The draught has been made,—haustus, *ûs*, 4 *m.* fio, *factus sum*, *irregular*.

I have strained,—ego, *pron.* colo, *avi*, 1.

The root is powdered,—radix, *icis*, 3 *f.* teror, *tritus sum*, 3.

Let the powder be taken,—pulvis, *ĕris*, 3 *m.* sumor, *sumptus sum*, 3.

Let the pills be taken,—pilŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* capĭor, *captus sum*, 3.

Let the female-patient drink,—ægra, *æ*, 1 *f.* bibo, *bi*, 3.

Let the ointment be applied,—unguentum, *i*, 2 *n.* applĭcor, *atus sum*, 1.

Let a bolus be made,—bolus, *i*, 2 *m.* fio, *factus sum*, *irreg.*

The potash should be added,—potassa, *æ*, 1 *f.* adjicĭor, *ectus sum*, 3.

The physician ought,—medĭcus, *i*, 2 *m.* debĕo, *ŭi*, 2.

The liquor will grow thick,—liquor, *oris*, 3 *m.* spissesco, 3.

The carbonate was prepared,—carbonas, *atis*, 3 *f.* præpăror, *atus sum*, 1.

Death will be avoided,—mors, *rtis*, 3 *f.* fugĭor, *fugĭtus sum*, 3.

The water may be dropped in,—aqua, *æ*, 1 *f* instillor, *atus sum*, 1.

The fever may intermit,—febris, *is*, 3 *f.* intermitto, *misi*, 3.

The shivering may have come on,—horror, *oris*, 3 *m.* accedo, *essi*, 3.

Blood has flowed,—sanguis, *ĭnis*, 3 *m.* fluo, *fluxi*, 3.

20. Food may be given,—cibus, *i*, 2 *m.* do, *dedi*, 1.

The ulcers will heal,—ulcus, *cĕris*, 3 *n.* sanesco, 3.

Let a mass be made,—massa, *æ*, 1 *f.* fio, *factus sum*, *irreg.*

Let the mass be divided,—massa, *æ*, 1 *f.* dividor, *visus sum*, 3.

Sleep may have profited,—somnus, *i*, 2 *m.* prosum, *fŭi*.

25. Blood may be let,—sanguis, ĭnis, 3 *m*, mittor, *missus sum*, 3.

Let the teeth be extracted,—dens, *tis*, 3 *m.* extrăhor, *extractus sum*, 3.

An hour may have passed,—hora, *æ*, 1 *f.* transĕo, *ivi*, *irreg.*

The water was diluted,—aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* dilŭor, *utus sum*, 3.

The wounds are cured,—vulnus, *ĕris*, 3 *n.* sanor, *atus sum*, 1.

30. Physicians will disagree,—medĭcus, *i*, 2 *m.* dissentĭo, *sensi*, 4.

The patient may die,—æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* morĭor, *mortŭus sum*, *depon.*

The skin is red,—cutis, *is*, 3 *f.* rubĕo, *bŭi*, *neut*, 2.

The patients will vomit,—æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* vomo, *ŭi*, 3.

The fevers may return,—febris, *is*, 3 *f.* revertor, *versus sum*, *dep.* 3.

35. The body will be hot,—corpus, *ŏris*, 3 *n.* calĕo, *ŭi*, *neut*, 2.

The vomiting has been suppressed,—vomĭtus, *ûs*, 4 *m.* supprĭmor, *pressus sum*, 3.

The humour will have been extracted,—humor, *oris*, 3 *m.* extrăhor, *tractus sum*, 3.

The pains may remain,—dolor, *oris*, 3 *m.* remanĕo, *mansi*, 2.

Apply thou,—applĭco, *avi.* 1.

40. Let him take,—sumo, *sumpsi*, 3.

Let the bolus be taken,—bolus, *i.* 2 *m.* sumor, *sumptus sum*, 3.

Let a spoonful be drunk,—cochleare, *is*, 3 *n*, bibor, *bibĭtus sum*, 3.

The skin has been incised,—cutis, *is*, 3 *f.* incidor, *cisus sum*, 3.

The tincture has been made,—tinctura, *æ* 1 *f.* fio, *factus sum. irreg.*

45. Globules are seen,—globŭlus, *i.* 2 *m.* conspicĭor, *ectus sum*, 3.

The acid is poured on,—acidum, *i.* 2 *n.* superinfundor, *fusus sum*, 3

The woman coughs,—fœmĭna, *æ*, 1 *f.* tussĭo, *ivi*, 4.

Nothing hinders,—nihil, *n. indecl.* impedĭo, *ivi*, 4.

Phlegm has collected,—pituita, *æ*, 1 *f.* coëo, *ĭi. irreg.*

50. The shivering may be terminated,—horror, *oris*, 3 *m.* finĭor, *itus sum*, 4.

Bubbles may be excited,—bullŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* excĭtor, *atus sum*, 1

The vessel is stopped, vas, *asis*, 3 *n.* obturor, *atus sum*, 1.

Wine shall be given,—vinum, *i.* 2 *n.* dor, *datus sum*, 1.

The water has been boiled,—aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* coquor, *coctus sum*, 3.

55. Food will benefit,—cibus, *i*, 2 *m.* prosum, *fŭi.*

The feet are cold,—pes, *pedis*, 3 *m.* frigĕo, *frixi*, 2.

The powders may be omitted,—pulvis, *ĕris*, 3 *m.* omittor, *missus sum*, 3.

The dose may be increased,—dosis, *is*, 3 *f.* augĕor, *auctus sum*, 2.

The cough will oppress,—tussis, *is*, 3 *f.* urgĕo, *ursi*, 2.

60. The cupping-glasses have been applied,—cucurbitŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* admovĕor, *admotus sum*, 2.

Rule 2.

Adjectives and Participles must be of the same *Case*, *Gender* and *Number* as the Substantives to which they relate.

A cathartic draught should be given.

Two pills may be taken.

A warm bath will benefit.
The extreme parts are cold.

5. Let cold water be poured over.

A gentle heat is applied.

The right side is swollen.

A bilious vomiting has come on.

The decayed tooth has been extracted.

10. The whole body grows cold.
Purified sugar is added.

Two grains may be given.
The violent fever was diminished.

Rule 2.

Note.—The English word *thing*, when put with an Adjective, is usually omitted in Latin, and the Adjective is made to be of the Neuter Gender: the Adjective is then said (though perhaps not correctly) to agree with the Substantive *negotium* understood; thus *utile est*, it is useful; or, it is a useful *thing*.

Haustus, *ûs*, 4 *m.* cathartĭcus, *a*, *um.* dor, *datus sum*, 1.
Pilŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* duo, *æ*, *o.* sumor, *sumptus sum*, 3.
Balnĕum, *i*, 2 *n.* calĭdus, *a*, *um.* prosum, *fŭi.*
Pars, *partis*, 3 *f.* extremus, *a*, *um.* frigĕo, *frixi*, 2.
5. Aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* frigĭdus, *a*, *um.* superfundor, *fusus sum*, 3.
Lenis, *e. adj.* calor, *oris*, 3 *m.* admoveor, *otus sum*, 2.
Dexter, *tra*, *trum.* latus, *ĕris*, 3 *n.* tumĕo, *ŭi*, 2.
Vomĭtus, *ûs*, 4 *m.* biliosus, *a*, *um.* accedo, *cessi*, 3.
Dens, *ntis*, 3 *m.* cariosus, *a*, *um.* extrăhor, *tractus*, *sum*, 3.
10. Totus, *a*, *um.* corpus, *oris*, 3 *n.* frigesco, 3.
Sacchărum, *i*, 2 *n.* purificatus, *a*, *um.* addor, *ĭtus sum*, 3.
Granum, *i*, 2 *n.* duo, *æ*, *o.* dor, *datus sum*, 1.
Febris, *is*, 3 *f.* viŏlens, *tis*, *adj.* minŭor, *utus sum*, 3.

All the limbs are paralysed.

15. A cold sweat arises.

The slow fevers may be relieved.

Let ten equal powders be made

Let two large spoonfuls be taken.

The aperient mixture may be taken

20. Great suppuration may have been made.

Rule 3.

The object of the Active Verb must be put in the Accusative Case; as, *Recĭpe scrupŭlum, take a scruple;* here *scrupŭlum* is in the Accusative, being the object directed to be taken.

Take two grains.
Let him take two spoonfuls.
Add the pure water.
Let the patient take two pills.

5. Let blood.
Foment the left side.

Pour in the hot water.
The female-patient may wash the feet
Rub the parts affected.

Omnis, *e*, *adj.* membrum, *i*, 2 *n.* resolvor, *solutus sum*, 3.

Sudor, *oris*, 3 *m.* frigĭdus, *a*, *um.* orĭor, *ortus sum*, *dep.* 3.

Febris, *is*, 3 *f.* lentus, *a*, *um.* levor, *atus sum*, 1.

Decem, *adj. indecl.* pulvis, *ĕris*, 3 *m.* æqualis, *e*, *adj.* fio, *factus sum*, *irreg.*

Duo, *æ*, *o.* cochleare, *is*, 3 *n.* magnus, *a*, *um.* sumor, *sumptus sum*, 3.

Mistura, *æ*, 1 *f.* aperĭens, *entis*, *adj.* capĭor, *captus sum*, 3.

Suppuratĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* ingens, *ntis*, *adj.* fio, *factus sum. irreg.*

Rule 3.

Recipĭo, *cepi*, 3. duo, *æ*, *o.* granum, *i*, 2 *n.*

Sumo, *sumpsi*, 3. duo, *æ*, *o.* cochleare, *is*, 3 *n.*

Addo, *dĭdi*, 3. aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* purus, *a*, *um.*

Æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* capĭo, *cepi*, 3, pilŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* duo, *æ*, *o.*

Mitto, *misi*, 3. sanguis, *ĭnis*, 3 *m.*

Fovĕo, *fovi*, 2. sinister, *tra*, *um.* latus, *ĕris*, 3 *n.*

Infundo, *fudi*, 3. aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* calĭdus, *a*, *um.*

Ægra, *æ*, 1 *f.* lavo, *lavi*, 1. pes, *pedis*, 3 *m.*

Frico, *icŭi*, 1. pars, *rtis*, 3 *f.* affectus, *a*, *um.*

Take two drams.
Rub the assafœtida.
It may have a proper thickness.

Apply four leeches.

The patient may omit the powders.

Pour on the sulphuric acid.

Dissolve the crystals.
Take three ounces.

Sprinkle in the Spanish-fly.
Apply a gentle heat.

The patient may drink diluted wine.

Apply a broad plaster.

Take half a pound.
Strain the hot liquor.
The acid excites no bubbles.

Pain harrasses the præcordia.

Idleness dullens the body.

Many diseases may affect the human bod

Recipĭo, *cepi*, 3. drachma, *æ*, 1 *f.* duo, *æ*, *o.*
Tero, *trivi*, 3. assafœtĭda, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Habĕo, *ŭi*, 2. idoneus, *a*, *um.* crassitudo, *dĭnis*, 3 *f.*
Applĭco, *avi*, 1. hirudo, *dĭnis*, 3 *f.* quatŭor, *adj. indecl.*
Æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* omitto, *misi*, 3. pulvis, *ĕris*, 3 *m.*
Superinfundo, *fudi*, 3. acĭdum, *i*, 2 *n.* sulphurĭcus, *a*, *um.*
Liquo, *avi*, 1. crystallus, *i*, 2 *f.*
Recipĭo, *cepi*, 3. uncĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* tres, *tria*, *adj. plur.*
Inspergo, *si*, 3. canthăris, *ĭdis*, 3 *f.*
Admovĕo, *movi*, 2. calor, *oris*, 3 *m.* lenis, *e. adj.*
Æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* bibo, *bibi*, 3. vinum, *i*, 2 *n.* dilutus, *a*, *um.*
Applĭco, *avi*, 1. latus, *a*, *um.* emplastrum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Recipĭo, *cepi*, 3. libra, *æ*, 1 *f.* dimidĭus, *a*, *um.*
Cola, *avi*, 1. liquor, *oris*, 3 *m.* calens, *entis.*
Acĭdum, *i*, 2 *n.* excĭto, *avi*, 1. nullus, *a*, *um.* bullŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Dolor, *oris*, 3 *m.* infesto, *avi*, 1. præcordĭa, *orum*, 2 *n. plur.*
Ignavĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* hebĕto, *avi*, 1. corpus, *ŏris*, 3 *n.*
Multus, *a*, *um.* morbus, *i*, 2 *m.* afficĭo, *feci*, 3. corpus, *ŏris*, 3 *n.* humanus, *a*, *um.*

Rule 4.

When a Conjunction comes between two or more Verbs or Nouns, the Verbs are required to be in the same Mood and Tense, and the Nouns in the same Case.

Let the patient take the pills and powders.

Add the water and mix.
The boy desires food and drink.

The putrescent or corrupted humours are secreted.

5. He has the face pale and swollen.

He has the mouth moist and the tongue clean.

Wash the head and apply the ointment.

Add the mucilage and water.

Press out the pulp or juice.

10. Macerate either sweet or bitter almonds.

Take out the seeds and bruise (them).
He will neither apply leeches nor the cupping-glass.
Let a mixture be made and let it be taken.

Let the pills be made and let them be taken

Rule 4.

Æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* capĭo, *cepi*, 3. pilŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* et, *conj.* pulvis, *ĕris*, 3 *m.*
Addo, *dĭdi*, 3. aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* et. miscĕo, *cŭi*, 2.
Puer, *ĕri*, 2 *m.* appĕto, *ivi*, 3. cibus, *i*, 2 *m.* et. potus, *ūs*, 4 *m.*
Humor, *oris*, 3 *m.* putrescens, *tis.* vel, *conj.* corruptus, *a, um.* secernor, *cretus sum*, 3.

5. Habĕo, *ŭi*, 2. facĭes, *ei*, 5 *f.* pallĭdus, *a, um.* et. tumĭdus, *a, um.*
Habĕo, *ŭi*, 2. os, *oris*, 3 *n.* humĭdus, *a, um.* et. lingua, *æ*, 1 *f.* nitĭdus, *a, um.*
Lavo, *lavi*, 1. caput, *ĭtis*, 3 *n.* et. applĭco, *avi*, 1. unguentum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Adjicĭo, *eci*, 3. mucilago, *ĭnis*, 3 *f.* et. aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Exprĭmo, *pressi*, 3. pulpa, *æ*, 1 *f.* vel. succus, *i*, 2 *m.*

0. Macĕro, *avi*, 1. vel. dulcis, *e.* vel. amarus, *a, um.* amygdăla, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Exĭmo, *emi*, 3. semen, *ĭnis*, 3 *n.* et. contundo.
Applĭco, *avi*, 1. nec. hirudo, *ĭnis*, 3 *f.* nec. cucurbitŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Fio, *factus sum, irreg.* mistura, *æ*, 1 *f.* et. sumor, *sumptus sum*, 3.
Fio, *factus sum, irreg.* pilŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* et. sumor, 3.

15. Let the female-patient take the draught and powders.
The patient may omit either the pills or the draught.
Either the powders or the mixture may be omitted.

Rule 5.

The Verb *sum*, in all its tenses, must have the same case after as before it.

Three pills are to be taken.

Six leeches are to be applied.

Cold water is to be poured over.

Moderate exercise will be salutary.

5. A disease may be either chronic or acute.

The teeth might be strong and sound.

The eyes will be shining and vivid.

This science is pathology.

The respiration will be impeded and imperfect.

10. This youth will be an illustrious physician.

15. Ægra, *æ*, 1 *f.* capĭo, *cepi*, 3. haustus, *ús*, 4 *m.* et. pulvis, *ĕris*, 3 *m.*
Omitto, *misi*, 3. æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* aut. pilŭla. aut. haustus, *ús*, 4 *m.*
Aut. pulvis. aut. mistura. omittor, *missus sum*, 3.

Rule 5.

Pilŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* tres, *tria*, *adj. plur.* sum, *fui.* sumendus, *a*, *um.*
Hirudo, *ĭnis*, 3 *f.* sex, *indecl:* sum. applicandus, *a*, *um.*
Aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.* frigĭdus, *a um.* sum. superfundendus, *a*, *um.*
Exercitatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* modĭcus, *a*, *um.* sum. salutaris, *e.*

5. Morbus, *i*, 2 *m.* sum. aut. longus, *a*, *um.* aut. acutus, *a*, *um.*
Dens, *dentis*, 3 *m.* sum. fortis, *e.* et. intĕger, *gra*, *grum.*
Ocŭlus, *i*, 2 *m.* sum. nitens, *tis.* et. vivĭdus, *a*, *um.*
Hic, *hæc*, *hoc*, *pron. demonst.* scientĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* sum. pathologĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Respiratĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* sum. impeditus, *a*, *um.* et. imperfectus, *a*, *um.*

10. Hic, *hæc*, *hoc.* adolescens, *tis*, 3. sum. clarus, *a*, *um.* medĭcus, *i.* 2 *m.*

The brain itself will have been irritated.

The last remedy is friction.

Rule 6.

The latter of two Verbs must be put in the Infinitive Mood. In English the sign *to* usually precedes the latter Verb.

The patient ought to avoid cold.

The resins may be purified.

We ought to express the pulp.
The physician is accustomed to say.

5. He ought to let blood.
The skilful physician may be deceived.

I can understand the reason.
One drop is able to extinguish life.

This plant seems to be medicinal.

10. These leaves are said to promote urine.

Hippocrates is reported to have been a skilful physician.
The physician orders the patient to drink wine.
·ysicians forbid him to eat meat.

Cerĕbrum, *i*, 2 *n.* ipse, *a*, *um.* sum. irritatus, *a*, *um.*
Ultĭmus, *a*, *um.* auxilĭum, *i*, 2 *n.* sum. frictĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.*

Rule 6.

Æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* debĕo, *ŭi*, 2. vito, *avi*, 1. frigus, *ŏris*, 3 *n.*
Resina, *æ*, 1 *f.* possum, *potŭi*, *irreg.* purifĭcor, *catus sum*, 1.
Debĕo, *ŭi*, 2. exprĭmo, *pressi*, 3. pulpa, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Medĭcus, *i*, 2 *m.* solĕo, *solĭtus sum*, 2. dico, *dixi*, 3.
5. Debĕo, *ui*, 2. mitto, *misi*, 3. sanguis, *ĭnis*, 3 *m.*
Medĭcus, *i*, 2 *m.* peritus, *a*, *um.* possum, *potŭi*, *irreg.* fallor, *falsus sum*, 3.
Possum. intellĭgo, *lexi*, 3. ratĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.*
Gutta, *æ*, 1 *f.* unus, *a*, *um.* possum. extinguo, *xi*, 3. vitæ, *æ*, 1.
Hic, *hæc*, *hoc.* planta, *æ*, 1 *f.* viděor, *visus* sum, 2. sum. medicinalis, *e.*
0. Hic. folĭum, *i*, 2 *n.* dicor, *dictus sum*, 3. movĕo, *vi*, 2. urina, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Hippocrătes, *is*, 3 *m.* feror, *latus sum*, *irreg.* sum. peritus, *a*, *um.* medĭcus, *i.* 2 *m.*
Medĭcus, jubĕo, *ssi*, 2. æger, bibo, *bi*, 3. vinum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Medĭcus. veto, *ŭi*, 1. is, *ea*, *id*, *pron.* edo, *edi*, *irreg.* caro, *carnis*, 3 *f.*

It behoves him to rest.

15. We are accustomed to boil the ripe fruits.

We ought to shave the head.
We are compelled to intermit all labours.

It may be advantageous to promote sneezing.

The blood of the patient ceases to flow.

20. He endeavoured to extract the decayed teeth.

The patient begins to wish for food and drink.

We ought to rub the feet and legs of the patient.

Rule 7.

The latter of two Substantives (signifying different things) must be put in the Genitive Case. In English the sign *of* precedes the latter Substantive.

Take two grains of extract of opium.

Take one ounce of oil of turpentine.

Let the patient take two spoonfuls of the mixture.
Sprinkle on the powder of Spanish-flies.

Oportet, *ŭit, verb impers.* is, *ea, id.* quiesco, *evi,* 3.

5. Solĕo, *solĭtus sum,* 2. coquo, *xi,* 3. maturus, *a, um.* fructus, *ús,* 4 *m.*
Debĕo, *ŭi,* 2. rado, *rasi,* 3. caput, *ĭtis,* 3 *n.*
Cogor, *coactus sum,* 3. intermitto, *misi,* 3. omnis, *e.* labor, *oris,* 3 *m.*
Prosum, *fŭi.* movĕo, *movi,* 2. sternutamentum, *i,* 2 *n.*
Sanguis, *ĭnis,* 3 *m.* æger. desĭno, *ĭi,* 3. fluo, *uxi,* 3.

). Tento, *avi,* 1. extrăho, *xi,* 3. dens, *tis,* 3 *m.* cariosus, *a, um.*
Æger. incipĭo, *epi,* 3. appĕto, *ivi,* 3. cibus, *i,* 2 *m.* et. potus, *ús,* 4 *m.*
Debĕo, *ŭi,* 2. perfrĭco, *ŭi,* 1. pes, *edis,* 3 *m.* et. crus, *uris,* 3 *n.* æger.

Rule 7.

Recipĭo, *epi,* 3. granum, *i,* 2 *n.* duo, *æ, o.* extractum, *i,* 2 *n.* opĭum, *i,* 2 *n.*
Recipĭo. uncĭa, *æ,* 1 *f.* unus, *a, um.* olĕum, *i,* 2 *n.* terebinthĭna, *æ,* 1 *f.*
Sumo, *sumpsi,* 3. æger. cochleare, *is,* 3 *n.* duo, *æ, o.* mistura, *æ,* 1 *f.*
Inspergo, *spersi,* 3. pulvis, *ĕris,* 3 *m.* lytta, *æ,* 1 *f.*

5. The head of the patient ought to be shaved.

The thin part of the blood is the serum.

Palpitation of the heart is a common disease.

There are two kind of tertian (fevers).

The extremities *(extreme parts)* of the body are cold.

10. It is necessary to wash the feet and legs of the patient.
The changeableness of the atmosphere is the cause of many disorders.
Take two ounces of the subcarbonate of ammonia.
Boil the supertartrate of potash.

Add a pound of the plaster of lead.

15. Bruise the seeds of common flax.

Take a fluid ounce of nitric acid.

Let the patient drink a glass of red wine.

Hippocrates is related to have been the pupil of Democritus.
Take four drams of the flowers of chamomile.

20. There is a trembling or convulsion of the whole body.

5. Caput, *ĭtis*, 3 *n.* æger, *gri*, 2 *m.* debĕo, *ŭi*, 2. rador, *rasus sum*, 3.
Tenŭis, *e.* pars, *tis*, 3 *f.* sanguis, *ĭnis*, 3 *m.* sum. serum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Palpitatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* cor, *dis*, 3 *n.* sum. frequens, *tis.* morbus, *i*, 2 *m.*
Sum. duo, *æ*, *o.* genus, *ĕris*, 3 *n.* tertianus, *a*, *um.* (febris, *is*, 3 *f.*)
Extremus, *a*, *um.* pars, *tis*, 3 *f.* corpus, *ŏris*, 3 *n.* frigĕo, *xi*, 2.

6. Oportet, *ŭit*, *verb impers.* lavo, *lavi*, 1. pes, *pedis*, 3 *m.* et. crus, *uris*, 3 *n.* æger.
Variĕtas, *atis*, 3 *f.* cœlum, *i*, 2 *n.* sum. causa, *æ*, 1 *f.* multus, *a*, *um.* morbus, *i*, 2 *m.*
Recipĭo, *epi*, 3. uncĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* duo, *æ*, *o.* subcarbŏnas, *atis*, 3 *f.* ammoniă, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Coquo, *xi*, 3. supertartras, *atis*, 3 *f.* potassa, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Adjicĭo, *eci*, 3. libra, *æ*, 1 *f.* emplastrum, *i*, 2 *n.* plumbum, *i*, 2 *n.*

7. Contundo, *tŭdi*, 3. semen, *ĭnis*, 3 *n.* linum, *i*, 2 *n.* usitatissĭmus, *a*, *um.*
Recipĭo. fluiduncĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* acĭdum, *i*, 2 *n.* nitrĭcus, *a*, *um.*
Bibo, *bibi*, 3. cyăthus, *i*, 2 *m.* vinum, *i*, 2 *n.* ruber, *ra*, *rum.*
Hippocrătes, *is*, 3 *m.* narror, *atus sum*, 1. sum. discipŭlus, *i*, 2 *m.* Democrĭtus, *i*, 2 *m.*
Recipĭo. drachma, *æ*, 1 *f.* quatŭor. *adj. indecl.* flos, *oris*, 3 *m.* anthĕmis, *ĭdis*, 3 *f.*

8. Sum, *fui.* tremor, *oris*, 3 *m.* aut. convulsĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* totus, *a*, *um.* corpus, *ŏris*, 3 *n.*

There is neither swelling nor inflammation of the breasts.

The woman has a copious secretion of good milk.

There is an immense variety of such symptoms.

Pour over (it) four pints of boiling water.

25. The trembling of the nerves is increased.

Rule 8.

The signs *to*, *for*, and *on*, following a Verb, generally denote that the Noun following is required to be in the Dative Case.

Add the compound spirit to the cooled liquor.

Return the bruised seeds to the liquor.

Apply eight leeches to the region of the kidneys.

Apply a plaster of lytta to the back of the head.

5. Let six leeches be applied to the temples of the patient.

The physician pointed out to him the mode of treatment.

It will be useful to put a wet sponge on the head of the patient.

He prepared the pills and powders for him.

Sum. neque, *conj.* tumor, *oris*, 3 *m.* neque. inflammatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* mamma, *æ* 1 *f.*
Fœmĭna, *æ*, 1 *f.* habĕo, *ŭi*, 2. copiosus *a*, *um.* secretĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* bonus, *a*, *um.* lac, *tis*, 3 *n.*
Sum. immensus, *a*, *um.* variĕtas, *atis*, 3 *f.* talis, *e.* signum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Superinfundo, *fudi*, 3. octarĭus, *i*, 2 *m.* quatŭor, *indecl.* fervens, *tis.* aqua, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Tremor, *oris*, 3 *m.* nervus, *i*, 2 *m.* intendor, *intensus sum*, 3.

Rule 8.

Adjicĭo, *eci*, 3. spirĭtus, *ûs*, 4 *m.* composĭtus, *a*, *um.* liquor, *oris*, 3 *m.* frigefio, *factus sum*, *irreg.*
Reddo, *dĭdi*, 3. contusus, *a*, *um.* semen, *ĭnis*, 3 *n.* liquor.
Admovĕo, *ovi*, 2. hirudo, *dĭnis*, 3 *f.* octo, *indecl.* regĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* ren, *renis*, 3 *m.*
Applĭco, *avi*, 1. emplastrum, *i*, 2 *n.* lytta, *æ*, 1 *f.* occipitĭum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Admovĕor, *motus sum*, 2. hirudo. sex, *indecl.* tempus, *ŏris*, 3 *n.* æger.
Medĭcus, *i*, 2 *m.* indĭco, *avi*, 1. is, *ea*, *id*, *pron.* ratĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* curatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.*
Prosum, *fŭi.* impono, *sŭi*, 3. caput, *ĭtis*, 3 *n.* æger. madĭdus, *a*, *um.* spongĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Paro, *avi*, 1. pilŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.* et. pulvis, *ĕris*, 3 *m.* is, *ea*, *id*, *pron.*

He preferred the Roman Celsus to the Grecian Hippocrates.

10. Medicine promises health to the sick.

Expose the iron and supertartrate of potash to the air.

The body has accommodated itself to the many changes of atmosphere.

I will explain to you the origin of the malady.

Apply the liniment to the neck and shoulders.

15. Let the plaster be applied to the part affected.

Rule 9.

With, by, and *in,* after a Verb, require the Noun following, to be in the Ablative Case.

The patient is affected with violent vomiting.

He killed the woman with poison.

Let the feet be washed with warm water.

Evaporate the solution in a water-bath.

5. The patient is to be covered with much clothing.

Antepono, *sŭi*, 3. Romanus, *a*, *um*. Celsus, *i*, 2 *m*. Græcus, *a*, *um*. Hippocrătes, *is*, 3 *m*.

Medicina, *æ*, 1 *f*. promitto, *misi*, 3. sanĭtas, *atis*, 3 *f*. æger.

Expono, *sŭi*, 3. ferrum, *i*, 2 *n*. et. supertartras, *atis*, 3 *f*. potassa, *æ*, 1 *f*. aër, *ris*, 3 *m*.

Corpus, *ŏris*, 3 *n*. accommŏdo, *avi*, 1. sui, *pron*. multus, *a*, *um*. variĕtas, *atis*, 3 *f*. cœlum, *i*, 2 *n*.

Expono. tu, *pron*. origo, *gĭnis*, 3 *f*. malum, *i*, 2 *n*.

Applĭco. linimentum, *i*, 2 *n*. cervix, *icis*, 3 *f*. et. scapŭla, *æ*, 1 *f*.

Applicor, *atus sum*, 1. emplastrum, *i*, 2 *n*. pars, *tis*, 3 *f*. affectus, *a*, *um*.

Rule 9.

Æger. afficĭor, *fectus sum*, 3. vehemens, *tis*. vomĭtus, *ûs*, 4 *m*.

Interficĭo, *eci*, 3. mulĭer, *ĕris*, 3 *f*. venenum, *i*, 2 *n*.

Pes, *pedis*, 3 *m*. lavor, *lotus sum*, 1. calĭdus, *a*, *um*. aqua, *æ*, 1 *f*.

Consumo, *sumpsi*, 3. liquor, *oris*, 3 *m*. balnĕum, *i*, 2 *n*. aquosus, *a*, *um*.

Æger. sum. tegendus. multus, *a*, *um*. vestis, *is*, 3 *f*.

Macerate by a gentle heat and move (stir) with a wooden spatula.
He ought to reside in a light building.

These maladies claim for themselves the attention of the physician by the best right.
This malady is brought on by sudden changes of the weather.

10. Part of the cellular web has been destroyed by an ulcer.
He rubbed the limbs of the patient with a flannel.
The men have been exhausted by old age.

Rub the parts (being) in pain with the liniment.
The lungs may have been oppressed either with mucus or blood.
15. He swallowed these medicines in great quantity.
The female-patient was oppressed with fatigue.

He relaxed the bowels with a cathartic draught.
We ought to rub the limbs with warm hands.

Macĕro. lenis, *e.* calor, *oris*, 3 *m.* et. movĕo, *ovi*, 2. ligněus, *a*, *um.* spatha, *æ*, 1 *f.*

Debĕo. habĭto, *avi*, 1. lucĭdus, *a*, *um.* ædificĭum, *i*, 2 *n.*

Hic. malum, *i*, 2 *n.* vindĭco, *avi*, 1. sui, *pron.* attentĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* medĭcus. optĭmus, *a*, *um.* jus, *uris*, 3 *n.*

Hic. malum. inducor, *ductus sum*, 3. subĭtus, *a*, *um.* mutatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* tempestas, *atis*, 3 *f.*

Pars, *tis*, 3 *f.* tela, *æ*, 1 *f.* cellulosus, *a*, *um.* destrŭor, *structus sum*, 3. ulcus, *ĕris*, 3 *n.*

Perfrĭco, *ŭi*, 1. membrum, *i*, 2 *n.* æger. lanŭla, *æ*, 1 *f.*

Homo, *ĭnis*, 3. conficĭor, *fectus sum*, 3. senĭum, *i*, 2 *n.*

Frico, *ŭi*, 1. pars, *rtis*, 3 *f.* dolens, *tis.* linimentum, *i*, 2 *n.*

Pulmo, *onis*, 3 *m.* gravor, *atus sum*, 1. vel. mucus, *i*, 2 *m.* vel. sanguis, *ĭnis*, 3 *m.*

Devŏro, *avi*, 1. hic. medicamentum, *i*, 2 *n.* magnus, *a*, *um.* quantĭtas, *atis*, 3 *f.*

Ægra, *æ*, 1 *f.* oppрĭmor, *pressus sum*, 3. fatigatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.*

Solvo, *vi*, 3. alvus, *i*, 2 *f.* haustus, ûs, 4 *m.* cathartĭcus, *a*, *um.*

Debĕo, *ŭi*, 2. frico, *ŭi*, 1. membrum, *i*, 2 *n.* calĭdus, *a*, *um.* manus, *ûs*, 4 *f.*

Rule 10.

Some Prepositions govern an Accusative, others an Ablative Case. A complete list of the Prepositions will be found in the Grammar.

Keep in fit places or vessels.

Express the pulps through a hair sieve.

Mix and divide into five or ten parts.

Bruise and divide into six pills.

5. Boil down by a gentle fire to two pints.

Macerate for two hours and strain.

Divide into eight pills for two doses.

Take two ounces and (with) a half of sliced Calumba.

Cut the sponge into small pieces.

10. Mix the liquor with the lard and oil.

Add a gallon of water before the end of the boiling.

Boil down to a proper thickness.

Rule 10.

Note. That when the Latin Preposition *in* denotes motion it is equivalent to the English word *into*, and governs an Accusative Case; as,—demitte pedes *in aquam calĭdam*, put the feet into hot water.

Conservo, *avi*, 1. in, *prep. abl.* locus, *i*, 2 *m.* vel. vasa, *orum*, 2 *plur*, *n.*

Exprĭmo, *pressi*, 3. pulpa. per, *prep*, *acc.* cribrum, *i*, 2 *n.* setacĕus, *a*, *um.*

Miscĕo. et. divĭdo. in, *prep. acc.* pars, *tis*, 3 *f.* quinque. vel. decem.

Contundo, *tŭdi*, 3. et. divĭdo. in, *prep*, *acc.* pilŭla. sex.

5. Decŏquo, *xi*, 3. ignis, *is*, 3 *m.* lenis, *e.* ad, *prep*, *acc.* octarĭus. duo.

Macĕro. per, *prep*, *acc.* hora. duo. et. colo, *avi*, 1.

Divĭdo. in, *prep*, *acc.* pilŭla. octo. pro, *prep. abl.* dosis, *is*, 3 *f.* duo.

Recipĭo. uncĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* duo, *æ*, *o.* cum, *prep. abl.* semissis, *is*, 3 *m.* Calumba, *æ*, 1 *f.* concisus, *a*, *um.*

Concido, *di*, 3. spongĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* in. *prep. acc.* frustŭlum, *i*, 2 *n.*

10. Miscĕo. liquor. cum, *prep. abl.* adeps, *ĭpis*, 3 *m. or f.* et. olĕum, i. 2 *n.*

Adjicĭo. congĭus, *i*, 2 *m.* aqua. ante, *prep. acc.* finis, *is*, 3 *m. or f.* coctĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.*

Decŏquo. ad, *prep. acc.* idoneus, *a*, *um.* crassitudo, *dĭnis*, 3 *f.*

Boil down the water with the Spanish-fly to a half.

Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly closed.

Let it be in readiness for a cathartic draught.

Let the patient take these two pills before dinner.

Rub the honey with the camphor.

Rub the myrrh and sulphate of iron with the carbonate of potash.

The dose is from one pill to two, three or more.

Let one spoonful be given in (out of) a draught of decoction of oat.

Let the patient abstain from ardent drinks.

He was not able to descend into the bath.

Send a blistering plaster to pattern.

Apply the cupping-glass with scarification.

There is foam about the mouth of the woman.

According to the nature of these diseases.

Now I shall speak of (concerning) other diseases.

Decŏquo. aqua. cum, *prep. abl.* canthăris, *ĭdis*, 3 *f.* ad, *prep. acc.* dimidĭum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Macĕro. per, *prep. acc.* hora. in, *prep. abl.* vas, *asis*, 3 *n.* levĭter, *adv.* clausus, *a*, *um.*
Sum. in, *prep. abl.* promptu, *abl. monopt.* 4. pro, *prep. abl.* potus, *ûs*, 4 *m.* cathartĭcus, *a*, *um.*
Sumo. æger. hic, *hæc*, *hoc.* duo. pilŭla. ante, *prep. acc.* prandĭum, *i*, 2 *m.*
Tero, *trivi*, 3. mel, *lis*, 3 *n.* cum, *prep. abl.* camphŏra, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Tero. myrrha, *æ*, 1 *f.* et. ferrum. sulphas. cum, *prep. abl.* potassa. subcarbonas.
Dosis, *is*, 3 *f.* sum. a, *prep. abl.* pilŭla. unus. ad. *prep. acc.* duo. tres. aut. plus, *uris*, *adj.*
Dor, *datus sum*, 1. unus. cochleare, *is*, 3 *n.* ex, *prep. abl.* haustus, *ûs*, 4 *m.* decoctum, *i*, 2 *n.* avena, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Abstinĕo, *ŭi*, 2. æger. a, *prep. abl.* potĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* ardens, *tis*, *adj.*
Non, *adv.* possum, *potŭi*, *irreg.* descendo, *di*, 3. in, *prep. acc.* balnĕum, *i*, 2 *n.*
Mitto, *misi*, 3. emplastrum, *i*, 2 *n.* lytta, *æ* 1 *f.* ad, *prep. acc.* norma, *æ*, 1 *f.*
Applĭco. cucurbĭtula. cum, *prep. abl.* scarificatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.*
Sum. spuma, *æ*, 1 *f.* circa, *prep. acc.* os, *oris*, 3 *n.* fœmĭna.
Secundum, *prep. acc.* natura, *æ*, 1 *f.* hic. morbus, *i*, 2 *m.*
Nunc, *adv.* dico, *dixi*, 3. de. *prep. abl.* alĭus, *a*, *ud.* morbus.

I have already written about sneezing and gaping.
This herb is useful against many maladies.

30. This (thing) happens about the seventh day.

This can be done without difficulty.

We can do this without danger.

Dry the crystals upon bibulous (blotting) paper.
Bury the roots in dry sand.

35. Add the resinous part towards the end.

Rub the bark of Canella into a powder.

The placenta is separated from the uterus, not without great loss of blood.

The patient cannot move himself for pain.

They promote a controversy about a word not about a thing (fact).

40. The whole mass descends through the intestines.
Sneezing arises from irritation of the membrane of the nostrils.

Jam, *adv.* scribo, *psi*, 3. de. sternutatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* et. oscitatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.*

Hic. herba, *æ*, 1 *f.* sum. utĭlis, *e.* adversus, *prep. acc.* multus, *a*, *um.* malum, *i*, 2 *n.*

30. Hic. accĭdo, *di*, 3. circa, *prep. acc.* septĭmus, *a*, *um.* dies, *ei*, 5 *m.*

Hic. possum, *potŭi*, *irreg.* fio, *factus sum*, *irreg.* sine, *prep. abl.* difficultas, *atis*, 3 *f.*

Possum. facĭo, *feci*, 3. hic. sine. pericŭlum, *i*, 2 *n.*

Exsicco, *avi*, 1. crystallus, *i*, 2 *f.* super, *prep. acc.* charta, *æ*, 1 *f.* bibŭlus, *a*, *um.*

Recondo, *dĭdi*, 3. radix, *icis*, 3 *f.* in, *prep. abl.* siccus, *a*, *um.* arena, *æ*, 1 *f.*

35. Adjicĭo. pars. resinosus, *a*, *um.* sub, *prep. acc.* finis, *is*, 3 *m.* or *f.*

Tero, *trivi*, 3. cortex, *ĭcis*, 3. *m.* or *f.* Canella, *æ*, 1 *f.* in, *prep. acc.* pulvis.

Placenta, *æ*, 1 *f.* separor, *atus sum*, 1. ab, *prep. abl.* utĕrus, *i*, 2 *m.* non, *adv.* sine, *prep. abl.* magnus. jactura, *æ*, 1 *f.* sanguis, *ĭnis*, 3 *m.*

Æger. non. possum. movĕo, *vi*, 2. sui, *pron.* præ, *prep. abl.* dolor, *oris*, 3 *m.*

Movĕo. controversĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* de, *prep. abl.* verbum, *i*, 2 *n.* non. de. res, *ei*, 5 *f.*

40. Totus, *a*, *um.* massa. descendo, *di*, 3. per, *prep. acc.* intestinum, *i*, 2 *n.*

Sternutatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* orĭor, *ortus sum*, *dep.* 3. ab, *prep. abl.* irritatĭo, *onis*, 3 *f.* membrana, *æ*, 1 *f.* naris, is, 3 f.

About this thing many experiments have been instituted.

This is observed in fevers, especially near the end.

Let a powder be made, to be taken in the pulp of a roasted apple.

Many physicians have written about acidity of the humours.

Spread the ointment over a linen rag.

Apply the cataplasm to the skin for half an hour.

Apply a blistering plaster between the shoulders.

Blood is to be let from the arm.

There is the utmost danger from weakness.

De. hic. res. multus. experimentum, *i*, 2 *n.* institŭor, *utus sum*, 3.

Hic. observor, *atus sum*, 1. in. febris, *is* 3 *f.* præsertim, *adv.* prope, *prep. acc.* finis, *is*, *m.* or *f* 3.

Fio. pulvis. in. pulpa. pomum, *i*, 2 *n.* tostus, *a*, *um.* sumendus, *a*, *um.*

45. Multus. medĭcus. scribo. de. acrimonĭa, *æ*, 1 *f.* humor, *oris*, 2 *m.*

Extendo, *di*, 3. unguentum, *i*, 2 *n.* super, *prep. acc.* pannus, *i*, 3 *m.* lintĕus, *a*, *um.*

Applĭco. cataplasma, *ătis*, 3 *n.* ad. cutis, *is*, 3 *f.* per. hora. dimidĭum.

Applĭco. emplastrum, *i*, 2 *n.* epispastĭcus, *a*, *um.* inter, *prep. acc.* scapŭla.

Sanguis. sum. mittendus, *a*, *um.* ex. *prep. abl.* brachĭum, *i*, 2 *n.*

50. Sum. summus, *a*, *um.* pericŭlum, *i*, 2 *n.* ex. imbecillĭtas, *atis*, 3 *f.*

PART II.

CONCORD I.

I. A Verb agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.

The solid parts of the body sometimes become flaccid.
Let the acid distil again in the same manner.
Warm water attenuates the body, if any one descends into it.
Let two spoonfuls of this mixture be given immediately.
Impeded respiration impedes the motion (circulation) of the blood.

II. The Nominative of Pronouns is not expressed, unless for the sake of Emphasis.

Apply four leeches to the temple.
He is in health, but *I* am sick.
We English eat beef.
You French drink soup.

III. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood, or part of a sentence, acts as the Nominative Case.

To let blood without reason is useless.
To prefer pleasure to good health is foolish.
To go out without shoes often brings on cough.

PART II.

Concord 1.

I.

Pars solĭdus corpus interdum flaccesco.

Acĭdum destillo itĕrum idem modus.
Extenŭo corpus aqua calĭdus, si quis in is descendo.
Do statim cochleare duo hic mistura.

Impedĭo respiratĭo motus sanguis impedĭo.

II.

Applĭco tempus hirudo quatŭor.
Ille valĕo, ego autem ægroto.
Ego Anglus edo caro bubŭlus.
Tu Gallus bibo juscŭlum.

III.

Mitto sanguis sine ratĭo inutĭlis sum.
Præpono voluptas valetudo bonus stultus sum.
Prodĕo sine calceamentum sæpe tussis induco.

IV. The Infinitive Mood has an Accusative before it; thus, —gaudĕo te valere, I am glad *that you are well.* Contendunt quæstionem esse supervacŭam, they contend *that the inquiry is* superfluous. See Note on the opposite page.

They say *that it is* necessary to dissect the bodies of the dead.

I maintain *that he will be* an illustrious physician.

He professed *that he had tried* similar remedies.

He said *that he would try* a similar remedy.

5. They say *that the physician is coming.*
They say *that the physician has come.*
They say *that the physician will come.*

V. A Verb impersonal has no Nominative Case before it.

It behoves the patient to abstain from wine.

It will behove the physician to change the remedies.

It becomes the man to comply without delay.

It is allowable to give the patient more copious nourishment.

It has seemed fit to physicians to give this name to the disease.

It is evident to me that physicians are ignorant of the nature of the disease.

IV. NOTE. In the examples given on the opposite page the word *that* is not translated in the Latin, the Nouns following (for the pronoun in the first example is equivalent to a Noun) are in the Accusative Case, and the Verb in the Infinitive Mood. The pupil will best impress on his memory this form of construction by translating similar sentences literally; thus, I am glad *thee to be* well,—they contend *the inquiry to be* superfluous. The solecism tends but to set forth more forcibly the Latin idiom.

Dico necessarĭus sum incido corpus mortŭus.

Contendo is sum *(fut. inf.)* illustris medicus.

Profitĕor sui tento *(pluperf. inf.)* simĭlis remedĭum.

Dico sui tento *(fut. inf.)* simĭlis remedĭum.

5. Dico medĭcus venĭo *(pres. inf.)*

Dico medĭcus venĭo *(perp. inf.)*

Dico medĭcus venĭo *(fut. inf.)*

V.

Oportet æger abstinĕo a vinum.

Oportet medĭcus muto remedĭum.

Decet homo obsĕquor sine mora.

Licet æger do plenus cibus.

Placet medĭcus morbus hic nomen do.

Constat ego, medĭcus morbus natura ignoro.

Concord 2.

VI. Adjectives, Participles and Pronouns, must agree with their Substantive in Gender, Number and Case.

Let a bolus be made to be taken thrice in the day.

Let two pills be made, to be taken twice in the day.

Take eight ounces of prepared lard.

Take six grains of root of ginger rubbed into a powder.

5. A wonderful equilibrium is observed between the various secretions.

The cough is troublesome and frequent.

Emetic medicines produce many salutary effects.

The strengthening powers of iron are not small.

Apply a sufficiently broad blister to the left side.

Let flannels wetted with this warm decoction be put on the part affected.

VII. Part of a sentence may supply the place of a Substantive, and the Adjective be put in the Neuter Gender.

In this disease to let blood from the arm is beneficial.

To abstain from meat and wine will be sometimes useful.

To rise early is most wholesome.

To neglect the directions of the physician is foolish.

Concord 2.

VI.

Fio bolus ter in dies sumendus.

Fio pilŭla duo bis in dies capiendus.

Recipĭo adeps præparatus uncĭa octo.
Recipĭo zingĭber radix in pulvis tritus granum sex.
5. Mirus inter varĭus secretĭo observo æquilibrĭum.
Tussis sum importunus et frequens.
Vomitorĭus medicamentum plurĭmus salutaris effectus præsto.
Vis roborans ferrum haud exigŭus sum.

Admovĕo emplastrum lytta satis latus latus sinister.
10. Pannus lanĕus hic decoctum calĭdus madefactus impono pars affectus.

VII.

In hic morbus sanguis ex brachĭum mitto commŏdus sum.
Abstinĕo a caro vinumque nonnunquam utĭlis sum.
Dilucŭlo surgo saluberrĭmus sum.
Neglĭgo præceptum medĭcus stultus sum.

Concord 3.

VIII. The Relative *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent (or Substantive going before it to which it relates) in Gender, Number and Person.

Let two pills be made which may be taken immediately.

Many are the diseases which afflict the human body.

Let an ointment be made which may be applied to the head of the infant.

Water, which has been poured over toasted bread, is a very good drink.

5. Acute diseases are (those), which either quickly carry off the patient, or are themselves quickly terminated.

Physiology is the knowledge of those things which relate to the healthy body.

He ought to abstain from engagements, which can disquiet the mind.

IX. But if a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be of that Case, which the Verb or Noun following, or the Preposition going before uses to govern.

Let a draught be made, which let the patient take immediately.

Divide into eight pills, of which let the patient take two every day before dinner.

Rub together that twenty-four powders may be made, of which one is to be taken every night.

Concord 3.

VIII. Note. If no Nominative Case come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative itself will be the Nominative to the Verb.

Fio pilŭla duo qui statim sumo.

Multus sum morbus qui corpus humanus vexo.

Fio unguentum qui infans caput applĭco.

Aqua, qui super panis tostus infundo, potus optĭmus sum.

5. Acutus morbus sum, qui cito vel tollo æger, vel ipse cito finĭo.

Physiologĭa sum cognitĭo hic res qui pertinĕo ad sanus corpus.

Debĕo abstinĕo ab omnis res, qui anĭmus sollicĭto possum.

IX. Note. In the first of the Examples following, the relative will be in the Accusative Case governed by the Verb *take*, because the Nominative Case *æger* comes between the Relative and the Verb.

Fio haustus, qui capĭo æger statim.

Divĭdo in pilŭla octo, qui capĭo æger duo quotidĭe ante prandĭum.

Tero simul ut fio pulvis viginti quatŭor, qui unus singŭlus nox *(abl. plur.)* sumendus sum.

Let a solution be made, of which let the female-patient take twenty minims in a glass of water.

5. Let a mixture be made, of which let a spoonful be taken every other hour.

X. One Substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the Genitive.

Take of aromatic spirit of ammonia two pints.

Take five grains of carbonate of magnesia.
But these kinds of diseases are sometimes acute, sometimes chronic.
Exercises of this kind are necessary.

5. Take the yolk of one egg.
The wine-gallon has been defined by the laws of the realm.
Boil the supertartrate of potash with two gallons of distilled water.
Take half an ounce of long pepper.
Mix with the compound powder of cinnamon.

10. It behoves the patient to drink a glass of wine daily.
It will be useful to foment the ear with the steam of hot water.
Fulness of body, from too great abundance of blood, is an example of this kind.
These fibres cannot be distinguished with the aid of the microscope.

Fio solutĭo, qui capĭo ægra minĭmum viginti ex cyăthus aqua.

5. Fio mistura, de qui sŭmo cochleare unus singŭlus hora *(abl. plur.)*

Note. Substantives signifying the same thing are put in the same Case; as, Hippocrătes Democrĭti discipŭlus; Hippocrates the pupil of Democritus:—here, as *Hippocrătes* and *discipŭlus* refer to the same Person, they are found in the same Case.

Recipĭo spirĭtus ammonĭa aromatĭcus octarĭus duo.

Recipĭo magnesĭa carbonas granum quinque.

Hic autem genus morbus sum modo acutus, modo longus.

Exercitatĭo hic genus necessarĭus sum.

5. Recipĭo vitellus unus ovum.

Congĭus vinarĭus regnum lex definitus sum.

Coquo supartartras potassa cum congĭus duo aqua destillatus.

Recipĭo uncĭa dimidĭus piper longus.

Miscĕo cum pulvis compositus cinnamomum.

10. Oportet æger sorbĕo vinum cyăthus quotidĭe.

Utĭlis sum fovĕo auris vapor aqua calĭdus.

Plenitudo corpus, nimĭus sanguis abundantĭa, hujusmŏdi exemplum sum.

Hic fibra opis *microscopĭum* distinguo non possum.

Frequent withdrawal of blood has its disadvantages and dangers.

15. General paralysis arises from disorders of the brain and nerves.

Sudden pain of the head and forehead has arisen.

The symptoms of inflammation are four, redness and swelling, with heat and pain.

Spasm is a violent and irregular contraction of the fibres of the muscles.

The effects of medicines of this sort are not easily defined.

XI. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender without a Substantive governs the Genitive.—The Adjectives thus used are generally *Partitives* (those which denote part of a quantity), as *multum, tantum, paullŭlum*, &c.

Take as much as may be sufficient of tepid milk.

After the departure of the fever the female-patient may take a little food.

Take a scruple of camphor (dissolved in a little alcohol).

Add a little water to the chalk, and rub, that a fine powder may be made.

5. Pour to the herb or oil so much water that, after distillation, there may remain that which may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

To check the nausea let the patient drink a little of some spirit.

Pour to (it) as much water as there is wine.

Frequens sanguis detractĭo suus incommŏdum et periculum habĕo.

15. Paralysis generalis a vitĭum cerĕbrum nervus que orĭor.
Subĭtus dolor caput et frons orĭor.

Nota inflammatĭo sum quatŭor, rubor et tumor, cum calor et dolor.
Spasmus sum vehĕmens et abnormis contractĭo fibra musculus.
Effectus hujusmŏdi medicamentum haud facĭle definĭor.

XI.

Recipĭo lac tepĭdus quantus sufficĭo.

Post febris decessĭo ægra paulus cibus assumo.
Recipĭo camphŏra (alcohol pauxillus solutus) scrupŭlus.
Adjicĭo creta paulŭlus aqua, et tero, ut pulvis subtilis fio.
5. Herba vel olĕum affundo tantus aqua, ut, post destillatĭo, supersum qui satis sum ad empyreuma prohibendus.

Ad nausĕa compescendus bibo æger spirĭtus alĭquis paulŭlus.
Affundo tantus aqua, quantus vinum sum.

XII. *Opus* and *usus* signifying *need*, require the *thing* wanted to be placed in the Ablative.

There is need of blood-letting.
There will be need of much friction.
In this disease the greatest care of the medical attendant will be necessary.
Between the accessions the patient will need mild food.
There is no need of these remedies.

XIII. Opus is sometimes used as an indeclinable Adjective.

It will be necessary for the patient to take food.
It is necessary for him to go into the tepid bath.
It was not necessary for him to read and write after supper.

XIV. Adjectives which are expressive of various affections of the mind, such as *desire*, *knowledge*, *care*, *fear*, and the contrary, govern the Genitive.

He was skilful in medical matters.
He was desirous of the reputation of a good physician.
The patient ought not to be forgetful of the directions of his medical adviser.
We ought to excite the bowels unmindful of their duty.

5. He was not unmindful of the nature of the disease.
If the patient be desirous of food, a little boiled meat must be given.

XII. The *Person* must be placed in the Dative; thus, *I* have need of a warm bath, must be rendered, Opus est *mihi* balnĕo calĭdo; there is need to me with a warm bath.

Opus sum sanguis missĭo.
Multus frictĭo opus sum.
In hic morbus magnus cura medĭcus opus sum.
Inter accessĭo opus sum æger lenis cibus.

Nihil opus sum hic remedĭum.

XIII.

Opus sum æger assumo cibus.

Opus sum is descendo in balnĕum calĭdus.

Non opus sum hic lego et scribo post cœna.

XIV.

Res *(sing.)* medĭcus peritus sum.
Fama bonus medĭcus cupĭdus sum.

Æger non debĕo medĭcus præceptum sum oblitus.
Alvus *(sing.)* officĭum immĕmor excĭto oportet.
5. Morbus natura haud immĕmor sum.

Si æger cibus cupĭdus sum, paulŭlum caro elixus dandus sum.

XV. Partitive, Comparative, Superlative, Interrogative, and some numeral Adjectives, govern the Genitive plural.

Of these pills the patient may take two every day after dinner.

Let two of the powders last sent be given to the infant.

There is not one of the ancient physicians who knew not these things.

The strongest of men is sometimes sick.

5. Every one of these patients died after three hours.

This the most dangerous of all maladies.

He is the most illustrious of all physicians.

XVI. *Partitives* are often followed by the Prepositions *de, e, ex, inter, ante*, with the cases they respectively govern.

Hippocrates is the most noted of the Greek physicians.

Celsus is the most celebrated among the Roman physicians.

Let one of these draughts be given after two hours, the other at the hour of sleep.

XVII. Adjectives signifying *advantage* or *disadvantage, likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the Dative.

It will be advantageous to the woman to abstain from beer.

This mixture is similar to the (one) sent lately.

Exercise and food of this kind are necessary for the healthy.

XV. Note. *Partitives* are words that imply a part of any number of persons or things.

Hæc pilŭla capĭo æger duo quotidĭe post prandĭum.
Do infans duo pulvis proxĭme missus.

Nec sum quisquam antiquus medĭcus, qui hic non nosco.
Valĭdus homo nonnunquam ægroto.
5. Hic æger unusquisque post hora tres morĭor.

Hic sum periculosus omnis malum.
Ille clarus sum omnis medĭcus.

XVI.

Notissĭmus ex Græcus medĭcus sum Hippocrătes.
Inter medĭcus Romanus celĕber sum Celsus.

De hic duo haustus do alter post hora duo, alter hora somnus.

XVII.

Commŏdus sum fœmĭna a cerevisĭa abstinere.

Hic mistura simĭlis sum is nuper mitto.
Exercitatĭo *(plur.)* et cibus *(plur.)* hic genus sanus necessarĭus sum.

A hot bath is not proper for these (persons).

5. After these *things*, it is fit for all those that are fatigued to take food.

XVIII. The *cause* or *manner* of a thing is put in the Ablative.

The man was ill of a very bad complaint.

The breasts of the woman were suffused with blood.

He suffers from a bad head.

XIX. The Comparative degree governs the Ablative.—In English the word *than* immediately precedes the Substantive which is to be put in the Ablative Case.

Nothing is more desirable than good health.

This medicine is stronger than the former (one.)

In this disease, nothing is more advantageous than sweating.

Summer is more healthful than autumn.

5. Nor is this to be denied, it is clearer than the light.

Modern surgeons are much more skilful than the ancients.

What can be more dangerous than these fevers.

XX. The excess or defect of measure is put in the Ablative when accompanied by Comparatives.

The more difficult the cure is, the more honourable.

Balnĕum hic fervens idoneus non sum.

5. Post hic, omnis fatigatus aptus sum cibus sumo.

XVIII.

Homo sum æger gravis morbus.

Mulĭer mamma sanguis suffusus sum.

Laboro infirmus caput.

XIX. Note. If the English word *than* be translated by the Conjunction *quàm*, the ordinary construction must be followed;—for instance, the Ablative in the first example given below may be resolved by the insertion of *quàm*: thus—Nihil est optabilĭus quàm secunda valetudo.

Nihil sum optabĭlis secundus valetudo.

Hic medicamentum prior valĭdus sum.

In hic morbus, nihil sudatĭo commŏdus sum.

Æstas autumnus saluber sum.

5. Neque hic negandus sum, lux clarus sum.

Chirurgus recens *(comp.)* antiquus multus *(abl.)* peritus sum.

Quis possum sum periculosus hic febris.

XX. Note. The words most used to express the excess or defect of measure are, *tanto, quanto, multo, paulo, hoc, eo, quo*, &c.

Qui curatĭo difficĭlis sum, is præclarus.

Send the mixture a little stronger.
The fever is much more violent.
The more long-continued the disease, the more dangerous it is.

The Government of Verbs.

XXI. Substantive Verbs, Passive Verbs of *naming*, and some others have the same Case after them as before them.

This kind of malady is called amenorrhœa, or suppression of the monthly courses.
The best remedies are gestation and friction.
The best medicine is food seasonably given.
Æsculapius is celebrated (as) the most ancient author of medicine.
The two sons of Æsculapius were called Podalirius and Machaon.
And at first the science of curing was accounted a part of philosophy.

XXII. Verbs put acquisitively (i. e. when they signify that something is, or is done, *to* or *for* any person or thing) govern a Dative.

Give the patient two spoonfuls for a dose before breakfast.
Pour boiling water to the bruised pods of cassia, that the pulp may be washed out.

Mitto mistura paulus fortis.
Febris sum multus vehĕmens.
Quantus diuturnus morbus, tantus periculosus sum.

The Government of Verbs.

XI. The Verbs *Sum*, *Fio* and *Existo*, are called Substantive Verbs.—The Substantive which follows such Verbs has reference to the same person or thing as the one preceding them: thus, in the first example below, the *malady* and *amenorrhœa* have both reference to the same thing, and are consequently to be in the same case.

Hic malum genus *amenorrhœa* voco, seu suppressĭo mensis.
Optĭmus remedĭum sum gestatĭo et frictĭo.
Optĭmus medicamentum sum cibus opportunè do.
Vetustus medicina auctor Æsculapĭus celĕbro.
Æsculapĭus duo filĭus, Podalirĭus et Machaon appello.
Primo que medeor *(gerund)* scientĭa sapientĭa pars habĕo.

XII. Note. Under this Rule may be classed Verbs of *giving*, *restoring*, *promising*, *comparing*, *commanding*, *trusting*, &c. which govern an Accusative of the thing *given*, *restored*, &c, ; and a Dative of the Person to whom it is *given*, *restored*, &c. &c.

Do æger cochleare duo pro dosis ante jentacŭlum.
Superinfundo aqua fervens lomentum contundo cassĭa, ut pulpa elŭo.

Apply a plaster of lytta to the left side.
Macerate by a gentle heat, that a gelatinous liquor may be made, to which add an ounce of syrup of poppy.

5. Put four leeches on the forehead.
Apply three leeches to each temple, if the head-ache be present.
Youth is most exposed to consumption and acute diseases
The mouth of the cupping-glass is fitted to the body.
It has been of great benefit to apply stimulant remedies to the parts affected.

XXIII. *Sum*, with its compounds, except *possum*, govern the Dative.

This medicine will be beneficial in pains of the joints.
Too much walking will be very injurious to these patients.
Many physicians assent to this opinion.
Some vestiges of a former malady may lurk in the body.

5. If any one has hair, he ought to comb it daily.
Nothing is so beneficial to the head as cold water.

XXIV. A Verb having an Active signification governs the Accusative.

Let him take thirty drops of this mixture thrice in the day.

Admovĕo emplastrum lytta latus sinister.
Macĕro lenis calor, ut fio liquor gelatinosus, qui adjicĭo syrŭpus papaver uncĭa.

5. Impono frons hirudo quatŭor.
Applĭco singŭlus tempus *(plur.)* hirudo tres, si caput dolor adsum.
Adolescentĭa tabes morbus que acutus maxĭme objicĭo.
Os cucurbitŭla corpus apto.

Egregĭe prosum stimŭlans remedĭum pars affectus admovĕo.

XIII. Note. *Possum* will always be followed by another Verb in the Infinitive Mood, exp essed or understood.

Hic medicamentum articŭlus dolor prosum.

Nimĭus ambulatĭo hic æger multum obsum.

Multus medĭcus adsum hic opinĭo.
Quidam vestigĭum prior malum corpus subsum possum.

5. Si quis capillus *(plur.)* sum, is quotidĭe pecto debĕo.
Caput nihil æquè prosum atque aqua frigĭdus

XIV. Note. It is the *object* of the Verb which is to be in the Accusative; hence this case is sometimes called the *Objective* Case, or case of the *object*.

Hic mistura capĭo gutta viginti ter dies.

Let him chew a medicine of this sort, and spit out the saliva.

First dissolve the potash in two fluid ounces of water, and add the æther to it.

Take a pound of flour and half a pint of the yeast of ale.

Let the patient drink a glassful three or four times in the day.

The ancient physicians were wont to give black hellebore in this disease.

The physician may both remove the pains and cause an intermission of the malady.

Nor ought we to suppress this discharge of blood.

This disease is acute, for it sometimes carries off a man in one day.

The whey of milk moderates the thirst, cools the body, and gently relaxes the bowels.

The predisposing cause is that which only renders the body liable to disease.

We call the solid matter, of which the bodies of animals consist, animal solid.

XXV. The *cause, manner* and *instrument*, are put in the Ablative.

Let the body be rubbed, at the hour of going to bed, with a flannel.

Let blood-letting be repeated in the same manner as before.

He ought neither to disturb the stomach by an emetic, nor the bowels by a purge.

Manduco hujusmŏdi medicamentum, exspŭo que saliva,
Primum liquo potassa in fluiduncĭa duo aqua is que æther adjicĭo.
Recipĭo farina libra, fermentum cerevisĭa octarĭus dimidĭus.

5. Bibo æger cyăthus ter quater ve in dies.

Antiquus medĭcus in hic morbus niger veratrum do (*imperf.*)
Medĭcus et dolor tollo et malum intermissĭo facĭo possum.
Neque debĕo hic sanguis profluvĭum supprĭmo.
Hic morbus acutus sum, nam interdum unus dies homo rapĭo.

10. Lac serum sitis tempĕro, corpus refrigĕro, et alvus lenĭter solvo.
Prædisponens causa sum ille, qui tantum corpus morbus opportunus reddo.
Voco solĭdus materĭa, ex qui corpus anĭmal consto, animalis solĭdus. *(neut.)*

XXV.

Perfrĭco corpus lana, hora decubĭtus.

Repĕto idem modus, qui ante, sanguis detractĭo.
Neque vomĭtus stomăchus, neque purgatĭo alvus sollicĭto debĕo.

And it may be learnt from the same author, that diseases were then attributed to the anger of the immortal Gods.

5. Finally evaporate the water in a water bath, until the pulps become of proper consistence.

Wash the tartrate of lime very often in distilled water, until it be void of taste.

Dry the crystals folded and compressed in blotting paper.

XXVI. *Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor*, and several other Verbs, govern the Ablative.

The human body discharges many and wonderful offices.

He enjoys a sound mind in a sound body.

He wished to enjoy good health.

It will be necessary for the patient to use the cold bath.

5. The woman should use moderate exercise, especially walking.

We see that the advantages which we use the light which we enjoy, are given t us by God.

It by no means becomes these patients to e meat.

XXVII. A Substantive and Participle, or two Substanti with the word *being* understood, are put in the Al tive when the Case depends on no other word in sentence.

The almonds first being macerated, and outer skins being taken away, bruise whole together, until there be one b

Idem que auctor disco possum, morbus tum ad ira Deus immortalis refĕro.

5. Denĭque, aqua balnĕum aquosus consumo, donec pulpa idonĕus crassitudo fio.

Tartras calx sæpè aqua destillatus ablŭo, donec sapor expers sum.
Exsicco crystallus involvo et comprĭmo charta bibŭlus.

XVI.

Humanus corpus multus et mirus munus fungor.
Mens sanus in corpus sanus fruor.
Prospĕrus valetudo fruor volo.
Æger opus sum balnĕum frigĭdus utor.

5. Utor fœmĭna modĭcus exercitatĭo, præsertim ambulatĭo.
Commŏdum, qui utor, lux qui fruor, a Deus ego do *(inf. pass.)* vidĕo.

Hic æger caro vescor minĭmè oportet.

XVII. Note. This is commonly called the *Ablative Absolute*. No word being expressed which can govern the Ablative, it is said to be *absolute* of all government.

Amygdăla prius in aqua macĕro, pellicŭla que demo, contundo omnis *(neut. plur.)* simul, donec sum corpus unus.

Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take two table-spoonfuls, the pain or flatulency being oppressive.

Nature being our guide, it is by no means possible to be mistaken.

The liquor being poured off, dry the crystals upon blotting paper.

5. The fever being removed, it will be proper to give food.

The vomiting being ended, let him take a sudorific powder.

Two hours being interposed, let the patient drink the following draught.

The wound being uncovered, its colour must be looked to.

Wash the powder, boiling water being frequently poured thereon.

10. Let two spoonfuls of this mixture be taken, *when* the cough becomes very troublesome.

When these things have been done, a little food may be given to the patient.

XXVIII. One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood.

Then after the fever it will behove (him) to be anointed.

But not even these (symptoms) ought immediately to alarm (us).

It is more expedient for him to drink diluted wine, than water.

Increase the fire, until the red vapour shall have ceased to go forth.

Fio mistura, qui sumo æger cochleare duo magnum, urgĕo dolor vel flatus.

Natura dux, possum nullus pactum erro.

Effundo liquor, exsicco crystallus super charta bibŭlus.

5. Febris sufferŏ, cibus do idoneŭs sum.

Vomĭtus finĭo, capĭo pulvis soporifĭcus.

Hora duo interpono, bibo æger haustus sequens.

Vulnus detĕgo, considĕro is color sum.

Ablŭo pulvis, aqua fervens sæpĭùs affundo.

10. Cochleare duo hic mistura sumo, tussis admŏdum ingravesco.

Hic fio, paulŭlum cibus æger do possum.

XXVIII.

Deinde post febris oportet ungo.

Sed ne hic quidem terrĕo protĭnus debĕo.

Bibo hic vinum dilŭo, quam aqua, magis expĕdit.

Augĕo ignis, donec vapor ruber prodĕo cesso.

5. But not even these things ought to be pass over, as if they admitted no dispute.

XXIX. Gerunds and Supines govern the Case of their Verbs.

Let a mass be made, by dropping in gradually the water.

They sent him to consult the physician.

XXX. The Gerund in *di* is governed by Substantives or Adjectives.

As medicine is the art of health, so prudence is the art of living.

Celsus finds fault with the practice of those, who by vomiting daily, procure the power of devouring.

There is a frequent desire of going to stool.

XXXI. The Gerund in *do* is governed by Prepositions, or the Ablative of the *cause, manner,* or *instrument.*

It will be useless to diminish the strength of the patient, by letting blood.

This medicine benefits, by diminishing the fever.

They spend all the time in inquiring and learning.

XXXII. The Gerund in *dum* is governed by Prepositions requiring the Accusative to follow them.

A short space of life is long enough to live well and honourably.

Man was born to understand and act.

5. Ne hic quidem sic præterĕo debĕo, quasi nullus controversĭa recipĭo *(pres. subj.)*

XXIX.

Fio massa, instillo paulatim aqua.

Mitto is medĭcus consŭlo.

XXX.

Ut medicina valetudo, sic prudentĭa sum ars vivo.

Celsus reprehendo is consuetudo, qui quotidĭe ejicĭo voro facultas molĭor.

Frequens desido cupidĭtas sum.

XXXI.

Æger vis *(plur.)* minŭo, mitto sanguis, inutĭlis sum.

Lævo febris, hic medicamentum prosum.

Consumo omnis tempus in quæro et disco.

XXXII.

Brevis tempus ætas satis sum longus ad benè honestèque vivo.

Homo ad intellĭgo et ad ago sum natus.

XXXIII. When *necessity* is signified, the Gerund in *dum* of the Nominative Case is used with the Verb *est*, the person or agent being put in the Dative.

He must not run at all, but must walk gently.
Nor must we believe these physicians.
He must neither rise early nor walk with naked feet.
We must now speak of the various kinds of fevers.

5. He must abstain from all things, which promote flatulency.
But we must take care that no one of these things be attempted during a state of fever or indigestion.

XXXIV. Gerunds governing the Accusative are frequently turned into the Participles in *dus*, which agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

And many distinctions are found in giving food.
Let the draught be given to suppress the nausea.
This extract ought to be kept soft, that it may be fit to form pills.
Then add gradually of the subcarbonate of soda, that which may be sufficient to saturate the acid.

XXXV. The Active Supine, which ends in *um*, is used after a Verb implying motion.

They came to seek the physician.
They sent him to view the corpse.
He went out into the fields to hunt.

XIII. Note. The Dative of the Agent is sometimes understood.

Hic nihil curro, sed lentè ambŭlo sum.
Neque hic medĭcus credo sum.

Hic neque mane surgo, neque pes nudus ambŭlo sum.
Nunc de varĭus genus febris dico sum.

5. Ab omnis, qui inflatĭo movĕo, abstinĕo sum.

Cavĕo autem sum, ne quis hic vel in febris, vel in crudĭtas tento.

XXIV.

Plurĭmus que in do cibus discrimen reperĭo.

Do haustus ad nausĕa supprĭmo.

Hic extractum mollis servo debĕo, qui ad fingo pilŭla aptus sum.
Tum adjicĭo paulatim soda subcarbonas, qui ad satŭro acĭdum satis sum.

XXV. Note. After Verbs not implying motion, the second Verb would generally be put in the Infinitive, or in the Subjunctive with *ut*.

Venĭo quæro medĭcus.
Mitto is specto cadaver.
Prodĕo in ager venor.

XXXVI. The Passive Supine, which ends in *u*, follows Adjectives.

This food is hard to be digested.
It seems difficult to be said, what may be the reason.
The thing was not only shameful to be seen but even to be heard.

XXXVII. Words that denote a *part* of time are usually put in the Ablative.

Let half an ounce or one spoonful be given night and morning.
Let ten pills be made, of which let him take one at bed-time.
Let two spoonfuls be given every other hour.
Let one pill be taken every other night.
Let a draught be made, to be taken at day-break.
Let the patient take one of the powders every quarter of an hour.
Let the draught be repeated every three or four hours.
Let a draught be made, to be drunk in the morning and at three o'clock in the afternoon.
At that time of the year he must use warm drinks.

XXXVIII. Words that denote the *duration* of time are usually put in the Accusative, but sometimes also in the Ablative Case.

He is tormented with pain night and day.
He practised the medical art twenty years.
He abstained from food for several days.

XXXVI.

Hic cibus sum difficĭlis concŏquo,
Viděo difficĭlis dico, quis sum causa.

Sum non modo viděo, sed etĭam audĭo fœdus.

XXXVII. Note. Words of time, that are to be put in the Ablative, answer to the question *when*.

Do semiuncĭa sive cochleare unus nox et mane.
Fio pilŭla decem, qui capĭo unus hora decubĭtus.
Do cochleare duo alternus hora.
Sumo pilŭla unus alternus quisque nox.
Fio haustus, primus lux sumo.

Capĭo æger unus pulvis omnis hora quadrans.

Repĕto haustus tertĭus vel quartus hora.

Fio haustus mane et hora tertĭus pomeridianus bibo.

Is tempus annus calĭdus potĭo utor sum.

XXXVIII. Note. Words of time, that are to be put in the Accusative, answer to the question *how long*.

Dolor crucĭo nox *(plur.)* dies *(plur.)* que.
Ars medicinalis viginti annus exercĕo.
Plurĭmus dies a cibus abstinĕo.

XXXIX. Some Adverbs of quantity govern a Genitive.

Add what is sufficient of pure water.
He has less strength than formerly.
He has not as yet strength enough.
I have employment enough in healing the wounds.

XL. Conjunctions join like Cases of Nouns, and like Moods and Tenses of Verbs, unless the construction of the Sentence be varied.

For fever inflames the thirst, and is then most urgent for water, when it is most dangerous.
He was oppressed with fatigue and hunger.
But many (things) have been already adduced, in various places, concerning cold and its effects in the human body.
Some fevers occupy a day and night in the accession and decession.
Two or more of the pills may be taken at the hour of sleep.

XLI. *Ut* that, *si* if, *ne* lest, *donec* until, *nisi* unless, *cum* since, with some others, frequently require the Verb following to be in the Subjunctive Mood.

Mix, that a collyrium may be made, with a little of which let the eyes be frequently washed every day.
If the head-ache has not been relieved, apply eight leeches to the temples.
We must take care lest any error arise.

XXIX.

Addo qui satis sum aqua pura.
Habĕo minus vis *(plur.)* quàm prius.
Nondum habĕo satis vis *(plur.)*
Satis habĕo negotĭum in sano vulnus.

L. Note. The Conjunctions *que* and *ve* must be attached to the end of the word they connect.

Febris enim sitis accendo, et tum maxĭme aqua exĭgo, cum ille periculosus sum.

Fatigatĭo et famis oppрĭmo.
Plurĭmus vero jam, varĭus in locus, de frigus is que in corpus humanus effectus profĕro.
Alĭus febris dies nox que in accessĭo et decessĭo implĕo.
Binus plus ve pilŭla hora somnus sumo.

LI. The Latin Potential and Subjunctive Moods are the same in their inflexion, but very different in sense. Volumes have been written on the proper use of each; it is foreign to the purpose of this work to enter on a subject so interminable.

Miscĕo, ut facĭo collyrĭum, qui pauxillus ocŭlus sæpe quotidĭe lavo.

Si caput dolor non levo, applĭco tempus hirudo octo.
Cavĕo ne quis error nascor.

Boil together by a slow fire, stirring continually until the oil and oxide of lead unite into the consistence of a plaster.

But these things are by no means to be done, unless the fever has increased.

Since these things have been treated of by physicians in many volumes.

XLII. When the Preposition *Sub* relates to time it usually governs the Accusative—*Tempus* is placed after its case; and with a Plural it often governs a Genitive.

Towards the end of the boiling add the following (things).

The pain generally becomes more intense towards night.

The patient ought to put himself into warm water as far as the groin.

The inflammation sometimes ascends as high as the legs and even the loins.

Coquo simul ignis lentus, movĕo assidŭè donec olĕum et oxydum plumbum cŏĕo in crassitudo emplastrum.

Hic tamen minĭme facĭo, nisi febris accedo.

Cum hic, per multus volumen, a medĭcus tracto.

LII. Note. As numerous examples of the government of Prepositions have been given in Part I. it has not been thought necessary to give more examples of their general government in this place.

Sub finis coctĭo addo sequens.

Dolor ferè gravis fio sub nox.

Æger sui in aqua calĭdus inguen *(plur.)* tenus demitto debĕo.

Inflammatĭo nonnunquam crus atque etĭam lumbus tenus ascendo.

PART III.

EXERCISES ON PRESCRIPTIONS.

We divide the pound thus, namely :—

The pound ℔.	contains	Twelve ounces. ℥.
The ounce		Eight drams. ʒ.
The dram		Three scruples. ℈.
The scruple		Twenty grains. *gr.*

We have placed the signs by which it is customary to designate every weight.

The wine gallon has been defined by the laws of the realm, which for medicinal uses we divide thus, viz.

A gallon C.	contains	Eight pints. O.
A pint		Sixteen fluid ounces. f℥.
A fluid ounce		Eight fluid drams. fʒ.
A fluid dram		Sixty minims. ♏.

We have placed the signs, by which we designate every measure.

1. Take,—of Tincture of Opium ʒj.
Chalk Mixture ℥vj.

Mix :—let two large (i.e. table) spoonfuls be taken every quarter of an hour.

PART III.

EXERCISES ON PRESCRIPTIONS.

Dispertĭo libra sic, videlĭcet :—

Libra ℔.	habĕo	Uncĭa duodĕcim. ℥.
Uncĭa		Drachma octo. ʒ.
Drachma		Scrupŭlus tres. ℈.
Scrupŭlus		Grana viginti. *gr.*

Nota, qui sum consuetus quisque pondus designo, appono.

Congĭus vinarĭus regnum lex definĭo, qui ad usus medicinalis sic dispertĭo, viz. :—

Congĭus	habĕo	Octarĭus octo. O.
Octarĭus		Fluiduncĭa sedĕcim. f℥.
Fluiduncĭa		Fluidrachma octo. fʒ.
Fluidrachma		Minĭmum sexaginta. ♏.

Nota, qui quisque mensura designo, appono.

1. Recipĭo,—Tinctura Opĭum drachma.
Mistura Creta uncĭa sex.

Miscĕo :—Capĭo cochleare duo magnus omnis quadrans hora.

2. Take,—of Acetic Acid ℥j.
Proof Spirit ℥ß.
Rose Water ℥viij

Mix :—for an eye-water.

3. Take,—of Gamboge gr. iij.
Double-refined Sugar ℈j.

Mix :—let a powder be made to be taken every third hour.

4. Take,—of Crumb of Bread ℔j.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead,—as much as is sufficient to moisten the bread.

5. Take,—of Infusion of Senna ℥iv.
Supertartrate of Potash ʒj.
Syrup of Buckthorn ʒij.

Mix :—let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take two or three table spoonfuls; let the dose be repeated every four hours.

6. Take,—of Decoction of Cinchona ℥xij.
Muriate of Soda ℥j.
Spirit of Camphor ℥ij.

Mix :—for a fomentation.

2. ℞. Acĭdum acetĭcum uncĭa.
Spirĭtus tenuĭor uncĭa dimidĭus.
Aqua Rosa uncĭa octo.

Miscĕo :—pro collyrĭum.

3. ℞. Cambogĭa granum tres.
Sacchărum purificatus scrupŭlus.

Misceo :—fio pulvis tertĭus quisque hora sumo.

4. ℞. Mica Panis, libra.
Liquor Plumbum Subacetas q. s.

Ut madesco panis.

5. ℞. Infusum Senna uncĭa quatŭor.
Potassa Supertartras drachma.
Syrŭpus Rhamnus drachma duo.

Miscĕo :—fio mistura, qui sumo æger cochleare magnus duo vel tres; repĕto dosis quartus hora.

6. ℞. Decoctum Cinchona uncĭa duodĕcim.
Soda Murĭas uncĭa.
Spirĭtus Camphŏra uncĭa duo.

Miscĕo :—pro fomentum.

7. Take,—of Powder of Rhubarb ℈j.
Submuriate of mercury gr. v
Syrup of Marsh-mallows, as much as may be sufficient,
That a bolus may be made, to be taken at the hour of sleep, and to be repeated on alternate nights for two or three times.

8. Take,—of Infusion of Gentian ℥j.
Tincture of Cardamom ʒj.
Let a draught be made, which let the patient take three hours before dinner.

9. Take,— of Balsam of Copivi ℥ß.
The Yolk of one Egg.
of double-refined Sugar ℥j.
Rub them well together and add gradually six ounces of water of Spear-mint, that an emulsion may be made.

10. Take,—of Gamboge gr. vj.
Submuriate of Mercury gr. iv.
Compound Extract of Colocynth gr. xv.
Oil of Carraway ♏ij.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia q. s.
That eight pills may be made, for two doses.

7. ℞. Pulvis Rheum scrupŭlus.
Hydrargўrum Submurĭas
granum quinque
Syrŭpus Althæa quantus sufficĭo
ut fio bolus, hora somnus sumo et alternus nox ad duo tres ve vices repĕto.

8. ℞ Infusum Gentiana uncĭa.
Tinctura Cardamomum drachma.
Fio haustus, qui æger sumo tres hora *(abl.)* ante prandĭum.

9. ℞. Balsămum Copaiba uncĭa dimidĭus.
Vitellum unus ovum.
Sacchărum purificatus uncĭa.
Tero bene simul et addo paulatim aqua Mentha virĭdis uncĭa sex, ut fio emulsĭo.

10. ℞. Cambogĭa granum sex.
Hydrargўrum Submurĭas
granum quatŭor.
Extractum Colocynthis compositus
granum quindĕcim.
Olĕum Carŭum minĭmum duo.
Mucilago Gummi Acacĭa
quantus sufficĭo.
Ut fio pilŭla octo, pro dosis duo.

11. Take,—of Pulp of the Tamarind ℥jß.
Powdered Root of Rhubarb ʒj.
Supertartrate of Potash ʒij.
Syrup of the Rose q. s.

That an electuary may be made, the dose, one or two tea-spoonfuls occasionally.

12. Take,—of the Leaves of Asarabacca.
the Root of Hellebore, of each ʒj.

Rub together, that a powder may be made.

13. Take,—of Subcarbonate of Potash ʒj.
Juice of Lemons f ℥ß.
Cinnamon Water f ℥j.
Squill Vinegar f ℥jß.
Tincture of Opium ♏v.

Let a draught be made, to be taken once or twice a day.

14. Let the patient take, in veal broth, half a pint of the Solution of Lime.

15. Take,—of Infusion of Quassia ℥ v.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid ʒ ij.

Let the patient drink one ounce every sixth hour to check the sweating.

16. Take,—of hard Soap sliced ℔ß.
Plaster of Lead ℔ iij.

Mix the Soap with the melted plaster, then boil down to a proper consistence, that plaster of Soap may be made.

11. ℞. Tamarindus pulpa uncĭa cum semissis.
Rheum Radix contritus drachma.
Potassa Supertartras drachma duo.
Syrŭpus Rosa q. s. ut fio
Electuarĭum; dosis, cochleare minĭmus unus vel alter, pro res natus.

12. ℞. Asărum folĭum,
Veratrum radix āā scrupŭlus.
Tero simul, ut fio pulvis.

13. ℞. Potassa Subcarbonas scrupŭlus.
Succus Limones fluiduncĭa dimidĭus.
Aqua Cinnamomum fluiduncĭa.
Acetum Scilla fluiduncĭa cum semissis.
Tinctura Opĭum minĭmum quinque.
Fio haustus, semel bisve in dies sumo.

14. Æger sumo liquor Calx octarĭus dimidĭus ex jus vitulinus.

15. ℞. Infusum Quassĭa uncĭa quinque.
Acĭdum Sulphurĭcus dilutus drachma duo.
Sorbĕo æger uncĭa unus sextus quisque hora ad sudatĭo compesco.

16. ℞. Sapo durus concisus libra dimidĭus.
Emplastrum plumbum libra tres.
Emplastrum liquefio admiscĕo Sapo; tum decŏquo ad idoneŭs crassitudo, ut fio emplastrum Sapo.

17. Take,—of mixture of Assafœtida ℥iij.
Cow's Milk ℥v.
Let a clyster be made.

18. Take,—of Tincture of Opium ʒj.
Peppermint-water ℥vi.
Syrup of Saffron ʒij.
One spoonful is to be given every hour.

19. Take,—of Leaves of Tobacco ʒß.
Boiling Water ℥x.
Macerate and strain, that a lavement may be made.

20. Take,—of Mucilage of Acacia ℥jß.
Cinnamon Water ℥iv.
Syrup of Mulberry ℥j.
Mix:—of which let the dose be a middling-sized spoonful, when the cough is troublesome.

21. Take,—of dry leaves of purple Fox-glove ʒj.
Boiling Water Oß.
After two hours, strain and add
of Nitric Spirit of Æther ℥j.
Compound Spirit of Juniper ℥ij.
Mix:—let the patient take two table-spoonfuls every four hours.

22. Let Blood be withdrawn from the arm to fourteen ounces.

17. ℞. Mistura assafœtĭda uncĭa tres.
Lac Vaccinus uncĭa quinque.
Fio enĕma.

18. ℞. Tinctura Opĭum drachma.
Aqua Mentha Piperitus uncĭa sex.
Syrŭpus Crocus drachma duo.
Cochleare unus singŭlus hora *(plur.)* exhibĕo sum.

19. ℞. Tabăcum folĭum drachma dimidĭus.
Aqua fervĕo uncĭa decem.
Macĕro et colo, ut fio enĕma.

20. ℞. Mucilago Acacĭa uncĭa cum semissis.
Aqua Cinnamomum uncĭa quatŭor.
Syrŭpus Morus uncĭa.
Miscĕo:—qui sum dosis cochleare medĭus, urgĕo tussis.

21. ℞. Folĭum Digitalis purpurĕus siccus drachma duo.
Aqua bullĭo octarĭus dimidĭus.
Post hora duo colo, et addo
Spirĭtus Æther Nitrĭcus uncĭa.
Spirĭtus junipĕrus composĭtus uncĭa duo.
Miscĕo:—capĭo cochleare magnum duo quartus hora.

22. Detrăho sanguis e brachĭum ad uncĭa quatuordĕcim.

23 Take,—of Acetate of Mercury
Opium
Camphor—of each ℈j.
Syrup of somniferous (white) Poppy, as much as is sufficient,
that twenty pills may be made, of which one is to be taken at morning and night.

24. Apply the cupping-glass with the scarificator under the left ear, and let blood be let to five ounces.

25. Take,—of Capsicum berries ℥j.
Proof Spirit Oij.
Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

26. Take,—of Tincture of Henbane ʒij.
Tincture of Castor ʒij.
Syrup of Red Poppy ʒj.
Pure Water ℥iv.
Mix :—let the patient take two drams every hour, if he does not sleep.

27. Take,—of Sulphuret of Potash ʒij. and dissolve in a pint of distilled water.
Let a lotion be made.

28. Take,—of Oxy-muriate of Mercury gr. ij. dissolve in
of Distilled Water ℥ij, and add
of Crumb of Bread q. s. s.
Let a cataplasm be made, to be renewed thrice or oftener daily.

23. R. Acetas Hydrargўrum
Opĭum
Camphŏra, āā scrupŭlus.
Syrŭpus papaver somnĭfer q. s.
ut fio pilŭla viginti, qui unus mane nox que sumo.

24. Applĭco cucurbitŭla cum ferrum sub auris sinister et mitto sanguis ad uncĭa quinque.

25. R. Capsĭcum bacca uncĭa.
Spirĭtus Tenuĭor octarĭus duo.
Macĕro per dies quatuordĕcim, et colo.

26. R. Tinctura Hyoscyămus drachma duo.
Tinctura Castorĕum drachma duo.
Syrŭpus Rhœas drachma.
Aqua purus uncĭa quatŭor.
Misceo :—sumo æger drachma duo singŭlus hora, si non dormĭo.

27. R. Potassa Sulphuretum drachma duo, et solvo in aqua destillatus octarĭus.
Fio lotĭo.

28. R. Hydrargўrum Oxy-murĭas granum duo, solvo in
Aqua destillata uncĭa duo, addoque
Mica Panis quantus satis sum.
Fio Cataplasma ter sæpe ve quotidĭe renŏvo.

29. Take,—of Mixture of Gum Ammoniac ℥vj.
Nitrate of Potash ʒj
Squill Vinegar ʒvj.
Compound Spirit of Juniper ℥jß.

Mix:—let two or three table spoonfuls be given every four hours.

30. Take,—of Leaves of tobacco a handful and a half, bruise into a cataplasm with as much as is sufficient of spring water.

31. Take,—of Extract of Squirting Cucumber gr. ij.
Double-refined Sugar ʒj.

Let them be well rubbed together, and then divided into eight equal powders, of which let the patient take one every quarter of an hour, until purging take place.

32. Take,—of fresh Orange-peel ℥iij.
Proof Spirit Oij.

Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

33. Take,—of Infusion of Cusparia Bark ʒiß.
Tincture of Cinchona ʒij.
Tincture of Fox-glove ♏iv.
Acetate of Potash ℈ij.
Spirit of Horse-radish ʒij.

Mix:—let a draught be made.

29. R. Mistura Ammoniăcum uncĭa sex.
Potassa Nitras drachma.
Acetum Scilla drachma sex.
Spirĭtus Junipĕrus compositus uncĭa cum semissis.

Misceo :—do cochleare magnus *(compar.)* duo vel tres quartus hora *(plur.)*.

30. R. Tabăcum folĭum manipŭlus cum semissis, contundo in cataplasma cum aqua fons quantus satis.

31. R. Extractum Elaterĭum granum duo.
Sacchărum purificatus drachma.

Optĭmè tero simul, deinde in pulvis octo æqualis divĭdo, qui sumo æger unus omnis hora quadrans, donec adsum catharsis.

32. R. Cortex recens Aurantĭum uncĭa tres.
Spirĭtus Tenuĭor octarĭus duo.

Macĕro per dies quatuordĕcim, et colo.

33. R. Infusum Cusparĭa Cortex drachma cum semissis.
Tinctura Cinchona drachma duo.
Tinctura Digitalis minĭmum quatŭor.
Potassa Acetas scrupŭlus duo.
Spirĭtus Armoracĭa drachma duo.

Miscĕo :—fio haustus.

34. Take,—of Spermaceti ʒiß
Double-refined Sugar ʒiij.
Mucilage of Acacia ʒij.
Pure Water ℥j.

Rub the Spermaceti and Sugar into a very fine powder, then gradually add the mucilage and water. The dose two drams from time to time.

35. Take,—of Sulphate of Zinc gr. xij.
Pure Water ℥iij.

Let a third part be taken twice or thrice in the day; let the dose be increased, if it be necessary and the stomach can bear it.

36. Take,—of Ammoniated Copper gr. v.
Rose Water ℥vj.

Let him use it in the usual manner as an injection.

37. Take,—of Wine of Aloes ℥ß.
Tincture of Jalap ʒij.
Infusion of Senna ℥j.

Let a cathartic draught be made.

38. Take,—of Aloes of Zocotora ℈j.
Compound Pills of Galbanum ʒj.

Mix:—let twenty pills be made, of which let him take two twice a day.

34. R. Cetacĕum drachma cum semissis.
Sacchărum purificatus drachma tres.
Mucilago Acacĭa drachma duo.
Aqua pura uncĭa.

Tero Cetacĕum et Sacchărum in pulvis tenŭis *(superl.)*; dein sensim adjicĭo mucilago et aqua. Dosis drachma duo subinde.

35. R. Zincum Sulphas granum duodĕcim
Aqua pura uncĭa tres.

Sumo pars tertĭus, bis terve in dies; augĕo dosis, si opus sum, et ventricŭlus fero.

36. R. Cuprum Ammoniatus granum quinque.
Aqua Rosa uncĭa sex.

Utor mos solĭtus pro injectio.

37. R. Vinum Alŏë uncĭa dimidĭus.
Tinctura Jalapa drachma duo.
Infusum Senna uncĭa.

Fio haustus cathartĭcus.

38. R. Alŏë Socotorinus scrupŭlus
Pilŭla Galbănum composĭtus drachma.

Miscĕo :—fio pilŭla viginti, qui sumo duo bis in dies.

39. Take,—of Barbadoes Tar ℥jß.
Water of Ammonia ℥ß
Mix:—let a liniment be made.

40. Place a blistering plaster on the nape of the neck.

41. Apply a blister to the back part of the head, and afterward the cerate of Savine, in the usual manner.

42. Take,—of Powder of Wortleberry ℥j.
Carbonate of Soda ℥ß.
Mix:—let a powder be made; let the dose be fifteen grains to a dram three or four times in the day.

43. Take,—of Extract of Henbane ℈ß.
Liquorice root rubbed into a powder q. s.
That ten pills may be made; let one be given at morning and night.

44. Take,—of Iceland Moss ℥j.
Pure Water Ojß.
Boil down to a pint and strain: the dose three to four ounces.

45. Take,—of Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha gr. xv.
Compound Powder of Tragacanth ℈ij.
Divide into four equal parts, of which let the patient take one every two hours.

36. ℞. Petrolĕum Barbadensis uncĭa cum semissis.
Aqua Ammonĭa uncĭa dimidĭus.
Misce :—fio linimentum.

40. Impono nucha caput emplastrum Lytta.

41. Applĭco emplastrum Lytta occĭput, et postĕa Sabina ceratum, mos solĭtus.

42. ℞. Pulvis Uva Ursus uncĭa.
Soda carbonas uncĭa dimidĭus.
Miscĕo:—fio pulvis; sum dosis granum quindĕcim ad drachma ter quaterve in dies.

43. ℞. Extractum Hyoscyămus scrupŭlus dimidĭus.
Glycyrrhiza radix in pulvis tritus quantus sufficĭo,
ut fio pilŭla decem; do unus mane et nox.

44. ℞. Lichen Islandĭcus uncĭa.
Aqua purus octarĭus cum semissis.
Decŏquo ad octarĭus et colo; dosis uncĭa tres ad uncĭa quatŭor.

45. ℞. Pulvis Ipecacuanha compositus granum quindĕcim.
Pulvis Tragacantha compositus scrupŭlus duo.
Divĭdo in pars quatŭor æqualis, qui æger sumo unus secundus hora.

46. Take,—of Sulphuret of Potash gr. xv.
Hard Soap ℥j.
Peruvian Balsam q. s. e.

Let thirty pills be made; let three be taken every four hours in a glass of warm infusion of Juniper berries.

47. Take,—of Compound Pills of Galbanum—
Sulphate of Iron, of each ʒj.
Extract of Savine ℈ß.
Extract of black Hellebore ℈j.
Syrup of Ginger q. s.

Mix:—let a mass be made to be distributed into six-and-thirty pills, of which let the female patient take three, morning and evening.

48. Let blood from the arm to ten ounces, and let the blood-letting be repeated to-morrow, to about the same quantity.

49. Take,—of powdered root of Pellitory of Spain (or of powdered Ginger)
Mastich, of each ʒj.

Let two pastiles be made, to be masticated at pleasure.

50. Take,—of liquid Pitch,
Prepared Suet, of each ℔j.

Mix.

46. ℞. Potassa Sulphuretum granum quindĕcim.
Sapo durus uncĭa.
Balsămum Peruvianus quantus satis sum.

Fio pilŭla triginta; sumo tres quartus quisque hora ex cyăthus infusum calĭdus Junipĕrus bacca.

47. ℞. Pilŭla Galbănum compositus—
Ferrum Sulphas āā drachma.
Extractum Sabina scrupŭlus dimidĭus.
Extractum Hellebŏrus niger scrupŭlus.
Syrŭpus Zingĭber quantus sufficĭo.

Miscĕo:—fio massa in pilŭla triginta sex distribŭo, qui sumo ægra tres mane vesper que.

48. Mitto sanguis ex brachĭum ad uncĭa decem, et sanguis missĭo cras repĕto ad idem ferè quantĭtas.

49. ℞. Radix Pyrethrum contritus (vel Zingĭber contritus.)
Mastĭche āā drachma.

Fio pastillus duo, ad libĭtum mastico.

50. ℞. Pix liquĭdus.
Sevum præparatus āā libra.

Miscĕo.

51. Take,—of Muriate of Amm
Prepared Chalk

Rub separately into a powder;
sublime, the heat being
mented until the retort

52. Take,—of Myrrh ʒij.
Sulphate of Iron
Subcarbonate of
Mucilage of Ac
Boiling Dococti

Tincture of Gin

Rub the myrrh and sulphate c
subcarbonate of potash
until they be perfectly
dually add the decoctic
tincture.

53. Take,—of Submuriate of
Double-refined
Antimonial Pow

Let them be rubbed together;—t
in the evening in any kind

54. Take,—of Pills of Aloe wi

Let thirty pills be made.—let the
or three, when the bowels ar

1. ℞. Ammonĭa Murĭas libra.
Creta præparatus exsiccatus libra cum semissis.
›o in pulvis separatim; tum miscĕo, et sublimo, augĕo paulatim calor, donec retorta rubesco.

2. ℞ Myrrha drachma duo.
Ferrum Sulphas granum viginti quatŭor
Potassa Subcarbonas drachma.
Mucilago Acacĭa uncĭa dimidĭus.
Decoctum Glycyrrhiza fervens uncĭa quatuordĕcim.
Tinctura Zingĭber uncĭa.
ɣrrha et ferrum sulphas cum potassa subcarbonas et mucilago tero donec perfectè commiscĕo, dein gradatim adjicĭo decoctum et denĭque tinctura.

3. ℞. Hydrargўrum submurĭas granum quatŭor.
Sacchărum purificatus granum sex.
Pulvis Antimonialis granum.
Contĕro.—Sumo vesper in gelatina quivis.

4. ℞ Pilŭla Alŏë cum Myrrha drachma tres.
› pilŭla triginta.—Sumo æger duo vel tres, adstrictus alvus.

55. Take,—of Red Oxide of Mercury gr. j.
Opium, the third part of a grain.
Oil of Cloves one drop.
Let a pill be made to be taken at bed-time for a week.

56. Take,—of Solution of Ammonia ♏xij.
Tepid Milk ℥jß.
Mix and inject into the vagina by means of an ivory syringe.

57. Extract the decayed tooth, using the utmost care.

58. Take,—of Starch ℥ij.
Boiling Water ℥iv.
Mix :—for a clyster.

59 Take,—of bruised Berries of Pimenta ℔ß.
Water Oj.
Macerate the berries in water for twenty-four hours; then add so much water that, after distillation, there may remain that which may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Let a gallon distil.

60. Let the draught lately prescribed be repeated; the powders may be omitted.

61. Take,—of Castor Oil.
Honey, of each ℥j.
Infusion of Linseed ℥x.
Mix :—for an aperient enema.

55. ℞. Hydrargўrum oxydum ruber granum.
Opĭum tertĭus granum pars.
Caryophyllus olĕum gutta.

Fio pilŭla hora somnus per hebdomăda sumo.

56. ℞. Liquor Ammonĭa minĭmum duodĕcim.
Lac tepefio uncĭa cum semissis.

Miscĕo et injicĭo in vagina opis syphon eburnĕus.

57. Extrăho dens cariosus, summus cura adhibĕo.

58. ℞. Amўlum uncĭa duo.
Aqua fervĕo uncĭa quatŭor.
Miscĕo:—pro enĕma.

59. ℞. Pimenta Bacca contundo libra dimidĭus.
Aqua octarĭus.

Bacca in aqua per hora viginti quatŭor macĕro; tum adjicĭo tantum aqua ut, post destillatĭo, supersum qui ad empyreuma prohibĕo satis sum. Destillo congĭus.

60. Repĕto haustus nuper præscribo:—omitto pulvis.

61. ℞. Ricinus Olĕum
Mel āā drachma.
Infusum Linum uncĭa decem.
Miscĕo:—pro enĕma aperĭo.

62. Take,—of Scammony gr. v.
Powder of Rhubarb gr. xv.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia gr. v.

Let a Powder be made, to be taken in any proper vehicle.

63. Take,—of root of Carrot, as much as may be sufficient, boil in water to a proper softness, then bruise into a pulp. For an emollient poultice.

64. Let him take a bath heated to the ninety-eighth degree by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

65. Probe the bladder by means of a catheter.

66. Take,—of Solution of Ammonia ʒiij.
Spirit of Rosemary ℥ij.
Camphŏr ʒij.

Mix :—for an embrocation.

67. Take,—of Bark of Mezereon ʒij.
Bruised root of liquorice ℥ß.
Water Oiij.

Boil down by a slow fire to two pounds, then strain.

68. Take,—of Croton Oil ♏ij.
Mucilage of Tragacanth ℥j.
White Sugar q. s.

Rub in a mortar that a mixture may be made.

62. ℞. Scammonĕa granum quinque.
Pulvis Rheum granum quindĕcim.
Ammonĭa subcarbonas granum quinque.
Fio pulvis, ex vehicŭlum quivis idonĕus sumo.

63. ℞. Daucus radix, quantus satis sum. Coquo in aqua ad aptus mollitĭes, in pulpa deinde contundo. Pro cataplasma emollĭo.

64. Utor balnĕum ad gradus nonagesĭmus octavus thermometrum Fahrenheitianus calefio.

65. Exploro vesica opis catheter.

66. ℞. Liquor Ammonĭa drachma tres.
Spirĭtus Rosmarinus uncĭa duo.
Camphŏra drachma duo.
Miscĕo:—pro embrocatĭo.

67. ℞. Cortex DaphneMezerĕum drachma duo.
Radix Glycyrrhiza contundo uncĭa dimidĭus.
Aqua octarĭus tres.
Decŏquo ignis lenis ad libra duo, deinde colo

68. ℞. Olĕum Croton minĭmum duo.
Mucilago Tragacantha uncĭa.
Sacchărum albus quantus sufficĭo.
Tero in mortarĭum ut fio mistura.

69. Take,—of Sulphate of Quinine.
Extract of Chamomile, of each gr. xv.

Bruise and divide into six pills; of which let the patient take one every third hour.

70. Take,—of Submuriate of Mercury.
Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, of each ʒj.
Guaiacum ʒii.
Copivi, as much as is sufficient.

Let pills of five grains be made.

71. Take,—of Madeira Wine Ojß.
Sulphate of Cinchonine gr. xviij.

Let a solution be made: the dose four ounces.

72. Take,—of Assafœtida
Galbanum
Myrrh, of each eight parts.
Purest Oil of Amber, one part.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup.

73. Take,— of Root of Valerian ʒj.

Rub into a very fine powder. Let it be given three or four times a day in epilepsy.

74. Let the patient take a wine-glassful of infusion of Gentian thrice in the day.

69. ℞. Quinina Sulphas.
Extractum Anthĕmis āā granum quindĕcim.

Contundo et divĭdo in pilŭla sex; de qui sumo æger unus tertĭus quisque hora.

70. ℞. Hydrargўrum submurĭas.
Antimonĭum sulphuretum præcipitatus, āā drachma.
Guaiacum drachma duo.
Copaiva quantus sufficĭo.
Fio pilŭla quinque granum.

71. ℞. Vinum Madeira octarĭus cum semissis.
Sulphas Cinchonina granum octodĕcim.
Fio solutĭo: dosis uncĭa quatŭor.

72. ℞. Assafœtĭda.
Galbănum.
Myrrha, āā pars octo.
Olĕum Succĭnus purus pars unus.
Subĭgo in massa cum syrŭpus simplex.

73. ℞. Radix Valeriana drachma.
Tero in pulvis subtilis. Do ter quaterve in dies in morbus comitialis.

74. Capĭo æger cyăthus vinarĭus infusum Gentiana ter in dies.

75. Take,—of Flowers of Elder ℔ij.
Boil in ℔iv. of Water.

Let the head, face and other parts of the body attacked with erysipelas be frequently fomented with this decoction.

76. Take,—of Assafœtida gr. xl.

Dissolve by trituration in three ounces of Spearmint water, and add of Syrup of Tolu as much as is sufficient. Let an ounce be taken every four hours.

77. Take,—of Spermaceti ʒiß.
The Yolk of one Egg, mix in a mortar and add
of Syrup of Tolu ʒß.
Distilled Water.
Water of Pennyroyal, of each ʒiij.

Mix:—let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take a table-spoonful frequently.

78. Take,—of Iodine gr. xlviij.
Alcohol ʒj.

Dissolve and let the patient take ten drops twice daily.

79. Take,—of Powder of Calumba ʒj.
Powder of Ginger gr. xx.

Mix:—let them be divided into six equal parts, of which one is to be taken in the morning for six successive days, three hours before dinner.

75. ℞. Sambucus flos ℔ij.
Coquo in aqua ℔iv.

Fovĕo is decoctum sæpe caput, facĭes, alĭus que pars corpus erysipĕlas tento.

76. ℞. Assafœtĭda granum quadraginta.

Solvo triturati̇o in aqua Mentha virĭdis uncĭa tres addoque Syrŭpus Tolutanus quantus satis. Sumo uncĭa quartus quisque hora.

77. ℞. Cetacĕum drachma cum semissis.
Vitellus unus ovum, miscĕo in mortarĭum, et addo
Syrŭpus Tolutanus uncĭa dimidĭus.
Aqua destillatus.
Aqua Pulegĭum āā drachma tres.

Miscĕo:—fio mistura, qui capĭo æger cochleare magnus frequenter.

78. ℞. Iodina granum quadraginta octo.
Alcŏhol uncĭa.

Solvo, et sumo æger gutta decem bis quotidĭe.

79. ℞. Pulvis Calumba drachma.
Pulvis Zingĭber granum viginti.

Miscĕo:—divĭdo in sex pars æqualis, qui unus per sex dies continŭus mane sumo, tres hora *(abl.)* ante prandĭum.

80. Take,—of Extract of Gentian ʒv.

Divide into sixty pills, of which let him take two immediately after food.

81. Take,—of Musk,
Gum Acacia powdered,
Double-refined Sugar, of each ʒj.
Rose-water fʒvj.

Rub the Musk with the Sugar, afterward with the Gum, the Rose-water being gradually dropped in.

82. Apply without delay a blistering plaster to the chest, and after vesication let the ulcerated part be dressed with Savine ointment.

83. Let a dram of this ointment be rubbed into the tumour daily.

84. Take,—of Extract of Nux Vomica ʒj.

Divide into pills thirty-six in number: the dose one to ten a night.

85. Take,—of Sulphate of Veratrine ʒj.
Distilled Water ℥ij.

Let a solution be made: one to three drams for a dose.

86. Take,—of shaved Hart's-horns (i. e. hart's horn shavings) ℥j.
Pure Water Oiiij.

Boil down to two pints and strain.

80. ℞. Extractum Gentiana drachma quinque.
Divĭdo in pilŭla sexaginta, qui sumo duo statim post cibus.

81. ℞. Moschus.
Gummi Acacĭa contritus.
Sacchărum purificatus, singŭlus, drachma.
Aqua Rosa fluiduncĭa sex.
TeroMoschus cum Sacchărum, deinde cum Gummi, aqua Rosa paulatim instillo.

82. Applĭco thorax sine mora emplastrum Lytta, et post vesicatĭo curo pars exulcĕro unguentum Sabina.

83. Infrĭco tumor drachma hic unguentum quotidĭe.

84. ℞. Extractum Nux Vomĭca drachma.
Divĭdo in pilŭla numĕrus triginta sex: dosis unus ad decem per nox.

85. ℞. Veratrina Sulphas granum.
Aqua destillo uncĭa duo.
Fio solutĭo: drachma ad drachma tres pro dosis.

86. ℞. Rasus Cornu Cervus uncĭa.
Aqua purus octarĭus quatŭor.
Decŏquo ad octarĭus duo, et colo.

87. Take,—of Vinegar
Proof Spirit, of each Oß.
Alum ʒij.

Let them be mixed, that an embrocation may be made.

88. Take,—of Isinglass ℥ij.
Water Oij: boil down to Oj.
Strain and add
of Milk Oj.
Double-refined Sugar ℥j.

89. Take,—of dry Root of Marsh-mallows ℥iv.
Raisins ℥ij.
Water Ovj.

Boil down to two pints.

90. Take,—of double-refined Sugar ʒß. rub with
Oil of Anise ♏xv.
Pure Water ℥iv.
Spirit of Carraway ℥j.
Compound Spirit of Lavender ℥j.

Mix:—let a mixture be made. Let a table-spoonful be taken three times a day.

91. Take,—of Stronger Liniment of Ammonia,
Tincture of Opium, of each ℥jß.

Let a liniment be made, with which let the part in pain be frequently rubbed every day.

87. ℞. Acetum
Spirĭtus tenuĭor, āā octarĭus dimidĭus.
Alumen drachma duo.
Miscĕo ut fio embrocatĭo.

88. ℞. Ichthyocolla uncĭa duo.
Aqua octarĭus duo: decŏquo ad octarĭus unus. Colo et addo
Lac octarĭus.
Sacchărum purificatus uncĭa.

89. ℞. Radix Althæa siccus uncĭa quatŭor.
Uva passus uncĭa duo.
Aqua octarĭus sex.
Decŏquo ad octarĭus duo.

90. ℞. Sacchărum purificatus drachma dimidĭus: tero cum
Olĕum Anisum minĭmum quindĕcim.
Aqua pura uncĭa quatŭor.
Spirĭtus Carŭum uncĭa.
Spirĭtus Lavandŭla composĭtus uncĭa.
Miscĕo:—fio mistura. Sumo cochleare magnus unus ter in dies.

91. ℞. Linimentum Ammonĭa fortis,
Tinctura Opĭum, āā uncĭa cum semissis.
Fio linimentum, qui pars dolĕo sæpe quotidĭe frico.

92. Take,—of the dried tops of Centaury,
the dried leaves of Buckbean,
of each ʒij.
Boiling Water ℥viij.

Macerate for an hour, then strain; the dose an ounce and a half to two ounces.

93. If the difficulty of breathing come on, let the plaster be applied anew.

94. Take,—of Simarouba Bark powdered ʒij.
Pure Water ℥xxiv.

Boil down to twelve ounces and strain. Let four ounces be taken every eight hours.

95. Shave off the hair and apply this ointment to the child's head after it has been well washed.

96. Put three leeches on each temple.

97. Take,—of Decoction of Barley ℔ß.
Sulphate of Magnesia ℥ij.

Let an enema be made to be injected when the *tenesmus* is oppressive.

98. Take,—of Sulphate of Copper gr. iv.
Extract of Cinchona gr. xxxij.
Syrup q. s. s.

That sixteen pills may be made. Let him take one four times a day.

92. ℞. Centaurĭum cacumen exsicco,
Menyanthes folĭum exsicco, āā drachma duo.
Aqua fervĕo uncĭa octo.
Macĕro per hora, dein colo; dosis uncĭa cum semissis ad uncĭa duo.

93. Si difficultas respiro adsum, admovĕo emplastrum de novus.

94. ℞. Simarouba cortex contusus drachma duo.
Aqua purus uncĭa viginti quatŭor.
Decŏquo ad uncĭa duodĕcim et colo. Sumo uncĭa quatŭor octavus hora.

95. Abrado capillus *(plur.)* et applĭco hic unguentum infans caput bene lotus.

96. Impono sanguisuga tres uterque tempus.

97. ℞. Decoctum Hordĕum libra dimidĭus.
Magnesĭa Sulphas uncĭa duo.
Fio enĕma, urgeo tenesmus, injicĭo.

98. ℞. Cuprum Sulphas granum quatŭor.
Extractum Cinchona granum triginta duo.
Syrŭpus quantus satis sum.
Ut fio pilŭla sedĕcim. Sumo unus quater de die

99. Take,—of the Powder of the leaves of the deadly Nightshade
Prepared Lard, of each ℥iv.
Mix:—for an ointment.

100. Take,—of dried leaves of Monkshood ℥j.
Proof Spirit ℥viij.
Dissolve for eight days and strain. The dose three to twenty or thirty minims.

101. Apply the cupping-glass with scarification between the shoulders and let blood be withdrawn to the extent of fourteen ounces.

102. Let the blood-letting be repeated even to fainting.

103. Take,—of Sulphate of Zinc ℈j.
Confection of Dog-rose, as much as sufficient
That a bolus may be made, to be swallowed in a little of the infusion of Chamomile. After each vomiting, let some glassfuls of the same infusion tepid be drunk.

104.—Take,—of Oil of Cajuput ʒiij.
Camphor ʒiij.
Soft Soap ℥ij.
Alcohol Oj.
Solution of Ammonia ℥ij.
Mix:—for an embrocation.

99. ℞. Pulvis folĭum Belladonna.
Adeps præparatus āā uncĭa quatŭor.
Miscĕo: pro unguentum.

100. ℞. Aconitum folĭum exsicco uncĭa.
Spirĭtus tenuĭor uncĭa octo.
Digĕro per dies octo et colo. Dosis minĭmum viginti vel triginta.

101. Applĭco cucurbitŭla cruentus inter scapŭla et detrăho sanguis ad uncĭa quatuordĕcim.

102. Repĕto sanguis detractĭo usque ad anĭmus defectĭo.

103. ℞. Zincum Sulphas scrupŭlus.
Confectĭo Rosa Caninus q. s.
Ut fio bolus ex pauxillum infusum anthĕmis haurĭo.
Post quisque vomitĭo superbibo cyăthus alĭquot infusum idem tepĭdus.

104. ℞. Olĕum Cajuputum drachma tres.
Camphŏra drachma tres.
Sapo Mollis uncĭa duo.
Alcohol octarĭus.
Liquor Ammonĭa uncĭa duo.
Miscĕo: pro embrocatĭo.

105. Take,—of the purest Strychnine gr. j.
White Sugar ʒij.
Distilled Water ℥ij.
Acetic Acid ♏ij.

Dissolve:—the dose a moderate-sized spoonful in the morning and evening.

106. Take,—of dried Orange-peel ʒij.
Fresh Lemon-peel ʒj.
Bruised Cloves ʒß.
Boiling Water Oß.

Macerate for the fourth part of an hour in a vessel lightly closed, and strain. Let the patient use this compound infusion to increase the powers of the stomach. The dose one to four fluid ounces.

107. Take,—of powdered root of Indian Pink gr. xv.

Let the boy take it morning and evening to expel worms.

108. Take,—of powdered root of Fern ℥ij.
Mint Water one glass.

Let it be taken early in the morning, and, after the lapse of two hours, let the following bolus be swallowed:

Take,—of Submuriate of Mercury gr. vj.
Gamboge gr. viij.

Mix:—and let a small draught of green tea be occasionally taken.

105. ℞. Strychnina purus granum.
Sacchărum albus drachma duo.
Aqua destillatus uncĭa duo.
Acĭdum Acetĭcus minĭmum duo.

Solvo: dosis cochleare modĭcus mane et vesper.

106. ℞. Aurantĭum cortex exsiccatus drachma duo.
Limones cortex recens drachma.
Caryophyllus contundo drachma dimidĭus.
Aqua fervĕo octarĭus dimidĭus.

Macĕro per quartus pars hora in vas levĭter claudo et colo. Utor æger hic infusum compono ad augĕo stomăchus vis. Dosis fluiduncĭa unus ad fluiduncĭa quatŭor.

107. ℞. Spigelĭa radix contĕro granum quindĕcim.

Sumo puer mane et vesper ad lumbrĭcus expello.

108. ℞. Filix radix contĕro drachma duo.
Aqua Mentha cyăthus unus.

Sumo dilucŭlum primus, et, elapsus duo hora, devŏro bolus sequens:

℞. Hydrargўrum Submurĭas granum sex.
Cambogĭa granum octo.

Miscĕo:—et sumo subinde haustŭlus thea virĭdis.

109. Take,—of powdered Virginia Snake-root ℥j.
Camphor (dissolved in a little Alcohol) ℈ß.
Confection of Dog-rose as much as sufficient.

That a bolus may be made, to be taken every third hour.

110. Take,—of Opium gr. vj. dissolve by trituration in
Decoction of Hartshorn ℥iv.

That an enema may be made.

111. Take,—of Boiling Cow's Milk Oj.
Powdered Alum ʒij.

Let them boil together that a curd may be made; let the whey be strained and a glassful taken from time to time.

112. Take,—of Castor Oil ℥ij. rub with
Mucilage of Gum Acacia ℥j and add
Dill Water ℥j.
Tincture of Jalap ʒj.

Mix.—let a mixture be made, of which let half be taken for a dose.

109. ℞. Sepentarĭa radix contĕro scrupŭlus.
Camphŏra (Alcohol pauxillum solvo) scrupŭlus dimidĭus.
Confectĭo Rosa Caninus quantus satis
Ut fio bolus, tertĭus quisque hora sumo.

110. ℞. Opĭum granum sex; trituratĭo solvo in
Decoctum cornu cervinus uncĭa quatŭor
Ut fio enĕma.

111. ℞. Lac vaccinus bullĭo octarĭus.
Alumen contĕro drachma duo.
Ebullĭo simul ut fio coagŭlum; colo serum, et sumo cyăthus subinde.

112. ℞. Olĕum Ricinum uncĭa duo; tero cum
Mucilago Gummi Acacĭa uncĭa; addoque
Aqua Anethum uncĭa.
Tinctura Jalapa drachma.
Miscĕo:—facĭo mistura, qui sumo dimidĭum pro dosis.

EXAMPLES
OF CONTRACTED PRESCRIPTIONS.

113. ℞. Ol. Tigl. Croton. ♏vj.
Confect. Ros. Gallic.
Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrh. āā ʒß.
M. accuratiss. simul et divid. in partes æqual. xij.
Cap. æger j. hor. somn.

114. ℞. Decoct. Al. ℥vj.
Sod. Sulph. ℥ß.
Fiat mist. cujus sum. æger cochl. ij. modic. 2ª quâq. hor. donec alvus amplè purg. fuĕrit.

115. ℞. Rhei rad. contrit. gr. xxv.
Hydrarg. Submur. gr. v.
Syr. Simp. q. s.
Ut fiat bol. omn. mane sumend.

116. ℞. Aq. Ros. ℥vj.
Plumb. Acetat. ʒß.
M. ut fiat Collyrĭum.

117. ℞. Infus. Senn. ℥vj.
Tinct Senn. ℥ß.
Magnes. Sulph. ℥j.
Fiat Mist. cujus cap. æger cochl. ij. magn. bis terve in di.

118. ℞. Camph. gr. xl.
Mel. Alb. ℥ j.
Aq. bull. Oij.

Ter. Mel cum Camph. deinceps add. aq. bullient.

119. ℞. Cinchon. cort. contrit. ℥j.
Valerian. rad. pulv. ʒiij.
Syr. Aurant. q. s.

Fiat electuar. cujus devor. æger ʒj man. et vesp.

120. ℞. Liq. Ammon. Acetat. ℥ij.
Aq. Menth. virid. ℥iv.
Syrŭp. Croc. ʒij.
Spirit. Æth. Nitric. ʒij.

M. cochl. ij. mag. 2s. hor. sum. vel. sæp. si opus sit.

121. ℞. Pil. Alo: cum Myrrh. ʒij.

Fiant pil. xx, de quib. sum. æger duas iijve unâquâq. noct.

122. Post medicament. vomitor. bib. æger subinde infus. Anthem. tepid. haust. copiosis.

123. Foveant. gingiv. infant. paulul. hujus solut.

124. ℞. Guaiac. Resin.
Sacch. purif. āā ℥ß.
Acac. Gumm. ʒij: simul bene tritis adjic.
Aq. Menth. virid. ℥ix.

M. sum. ℥j. noct. et man. cum haust. decoct. hord. vel decoct. aven.

125. ℞. Ammon. Subcarb. ℈ß.
Suc. Limon. recent. ʒij.
Aq. Menth. virid. ℥j.
Syrup. Simp. ʒj.
M. fiat haust. ter quaterve indïès sum

126 ℞. Infus. Sen. ℥iv.
Potass. Supertart. ʒj.
Syrup. Rhamn. ʒij.
M. fiat mist. sum. cochl. maj. ij. vel iij
dosis 4s. hor. ad alv. solut.

127. ℞. Potass. Tart. ʒiv.
Man. Optim. ℥ß.
Aq. destill. ℥vj.
Fiat mist. cujus sum. cochl. iij. magn. 3
hor. vel p. r. n.

128. ℞. Extract. Con. ʒj.
Mass. pilular. Hydrarg. gr. xv.
M. ut fi. pilul. lx.

129. ℞. Sod. Carbon. ʒij.
Pulv. Cinchon. ℥j.
Pulv. Rhe. ʒß.
Mucilag. Acac. Gumm. q. s.
Fiat electuar. cujus Myrist. nucl. magnit
quaterve quotid. sumend. est.

130. ℞. Sabin. fol. exsicc.
Zingib. rad. contrit. āā ℈ß.
Potass. Sulph. ʒß.
Fiat pulv. bis die sumend.

131. Sum. æg. Tinct. Op. gtt. xv. in quov. vehicul. idon.

132. ℞. Tinct. Op. gtt. xx.
Syrup. cujusv. fʒj.
Mist. Camph. fʒj.
M. Cap. æg. haustul. hujusmod. singul. noct. solit. hor.

133. ℞. Samb. cort. interi. manip.
Incoquat. in aq. Oij ad Oj. Decoct. hujus alter. mediĕtas man. alter. vesp. quotid. assumat. donec æg. convalesc.

134. Sang. ad ℥xij. denŭò mittend. est

THE KEY.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

PART I.

Rule I.

Æger capit.—Aqua bullat.
Haustus factus est.—Ego colavi.

Radix terĭtur.—Pulvis sumatur.
Pilŭlæ capiantur.—Ægra bibat.
Unguentum applicetur.—(10). Bolus fiat.
Potassa adjiceretur.—Medĭcus debet.
Liquor spissescet.—Carbonas præparabatur.

Mors fugietur.—Aqua instilletur.
Febris intermittat.—Horror accessĕrit.
Sanguis fluxit.—(20). Cibus detur.
Ulcĕra sanescent.—Massa fiat.
Massa dividatur.—Somnus profuĕrit.

Sanguis mittatur.—Dentes extrahantur.
Hora transiĕrit.—Aqua diluebatur.
Vulnĕra sanantur.—(30). Medĭci dissentĭent.
Æger moriatur.—Cutis rubet.
Ægri voment.—Febres revertantur.

Corpus calebit.—Vomĭtus suppressus
Humor extractus erit.—Dolores rema
Applĭca.—(40). Sumat.
Bolus sumatur.—Cochleare bibatur.
Cutis incisa est.—Tinctura facta est.
Globŭli conspiciuntur.—Acĭdum su
fundĭtur.
Fœmĭna tussit.—Nihil impĕdit.
Pituita coĭit.—(50). Horror finiatur.
Bullŭlæ excitentur.—Vas obturatur.
Vinum dabĭtur.—Aqua cocta est.
Cibus proděrit.—Pedes frigent.
Pulvĕres omittantur.—Dosis augeatur.
Tussis urgebit.—(60). Cucurbitŭlæ admot
sunt.

Rule 2.

Note. In Latin, the Adjective is often placed after the Sub
stantive to which it refers.

Haustus cathartĭcus daretur.
Pilŭlæ duæ sumantur.
Balněum calĭdum proděrit.
Partes extremæ frigent.
Aqua frigĭda superfundatur.
Lenis calor admovetur.
Dextrum latus tumet.
Vomĭtus biliosus accessit.
Dens cariosus extractus est.
Totum corpus frigescit.
Sacchărum purificatum addĭtur.
Grana duo dentur.

Febris viŏlens minuebatur.
Omnĭa membra resolvuntur.

. Sudor frigĭdus orĭtur.
Febres lentæ leventur.
Decem pulvĕres æquales fiant.
Duo cochlearĭa magna sumantur.
Mistura aperĭens capiatur.
. Suppuratĭo ingens facta fuĕrit.

Rule 3.

Recĭpe grana duo.
Sumat cochlearĭa duo.
Adde aquam puram.
Æger capĭat pilŭlas duas.

. Mitte sanguĭnem.
Fove sinistrum latus.
Infunde aquam calĭdam.
Ægra lavet pedes.
Frica partes affectas.

. Recĭpe drachmas duas.
Tere assafœtĭdam.
Habĕat idonĕam crassitudĭnem.
Applĭca hirudĭnes quatŭor.
Æger omittat pulvĕres.

. Superinfunde acĭdum sulphurĭcum.
Liqua crystallos.
Recĭpe uncĭas tres.
Insperge cantharĭdem.
Admŏve calorem lenem.
Æger bibat vinum dilutum.

Applĭca latum emplastrum.
Recĭpe libram dimidĭam.
Cola liquorem calentem.
Acĭdum excĭtat nullas bullŭlas.
Dolor infestat præcordĭa.
Ignavĭa hebĕtat corpus.
Multi morbi afficĭant corpus humanum.

Rule 4.

Æger capĭat pilŭlas et pulvĕres.
Adde aquam et misce.
Puer appĕtit cibum et potum.
Humores putrescentes vel corrupti secernuntur.
Habet facĭem pallĭdam et tumĭdam.
Habet os humĭdum et linguam nitĭdam.
Lava caput et applĭca unguentum.
Adjĭce mucilagĭnem et aquam.
Exprĭme pulpam vel succum.
Macĕra vel dulces vel amaras amygdălas.
Exĭme semĭna et contunde.
Applicabit nec hirudĭnes nec cucurbitŭlam.
Fiat mistura et sumatur.
Fiant pilŭlæ et sumantur.
Ægra capĭat haustum et pulvĕres.
Omittat æger aut pilŭlas aut haustum.
Aut pulvĕres aut mistura omittantur.

Rule 5.

Pilŭlæ tres sunt sumendæ.
Hirudĭnes sex sunt applicandæ.

Aqua frigĭda est superfundenda.
Exercitatĭo modĭca erit salutaris.

Morbus sit aut longus aut acutus.
Dentes essent fortes et intĕgri.
Ocŭli erunt nitentes et vivĭdi.
Hæc scientĭa est pathologĭa.
Respiratĭo erit impedita et imperfecta.

Hic adolescens erit clarus medĭcus.
Cerĕbrum ipsum fuĕrit irritatum.
Ultĭmum auxilĭum est frictĭo.

Rule 6.

Æger debet vitare frigus.
Resinæ possunt purificari.
Debemus exprimĕre pulpam.
Medĭcus solet dicĕre.

Debet mittĕre sanguĭnem.
Medĭcus peritus potest falli.
Possum intelligĕre rationem.
Gutta una potest extinguĕre vitam.
Hæc planta videtur esse medicinalis

Hæc folĭa dicuntur movere urinam.
Hippocrătes fertur fuisse peritus medĭcus.
Medĭcus jubet ægrum bibĕre vinum.
Medĭci vetant eum edĕre carnem.
Oportet eum quiescĕre.

Solemus coquĕre maturos fructus
Debemus radĕre caput.
Cogĭmur intermittĕre omnes labores.
Prosit movere sternutamentum.

Sanguis ægri desĭnit fluĕre.

Tentavit extrahĕre dentes cariosos
Æger incĭpit appetĕre cibum et potum
Debemus perfricare pedes et crura ægri.

Rule 7.

Recĭpe grana duo extracti opĭi.
Recĭpe uncĭam unam olĕi terebinthĭnæ.
Sumat æger cochlearĭa duo misturæ.
Insperge pulvĕrem lyttæ.

Caput ægri debet radi.
Tenŭis pars sanguĭnis est serum.
Palpitatĭo cordis est frequens morbus.
Sunt duo genĕra tertianarum (febrĭum.)
Extremæ partes corpŏris frigent.

Oportet lavare pedes et crura ægri.
Variĕtas cœli est causa multorum morborum.
Recĭpe uncĭas duas subcarbonatis ammonĭæ.
Coque supertartratem potassæ.
Adjĭce libram emplastri plumbi.

Contunde semĭna lini usitatissĭmi.
Recipe fluiduncĭam acĭdi nitrĭci.
Bibat æger cyăthum vini rubri.
Hippocrătes narratur fuisse discipŭlus Democrĭti.
Recĭpe drachmas quatŭor florum anthemĭdis.

Est tremor aut convulsĭo totius corpŏris.
Est neque tumor neque inflammatĭo mammarum.

Fœmĭna habet copiosam secretionem boni lactis.
Est immensa variĕtas talĭum signorum.
Superinfunde octarĭos quatŭor ferventis aquæ.
Tremor nervorum intendĭtur.

Rule 8.

Adjĭce spirĭtum composĭtum liquori frigefacto.
Redde contusa semĭna liquori.
Admŏve hirudĭnes octo regioni renum.
Applica emplastrum lyttæ occipitĭo.
Admoveantur hirudĭnes sex temporĭbus ægri.
Medĭcus indicavit ei rationem curationis.
Prodĕrit imponĕre capĭti madĭdam spongĭam.
Paravit pilŭlas et pulvĕres ei.
Anteposŭit Romanum Celsum Græco Hippocrăti.
Medicina promittit sanitatem ægris.
Expone ferrum et supertartratem potassæ aëri.
Corpus accommodavit se multis varietatĭbus cœli.
Exponam tibi origĭnem mali.
Applĭca linimentum cervici et scapŭlis.
Applicetur emplastrum parti affectæ.

Rule 9.

Æger afficĭtur vehementi vomĭtu.
Interfecit muliĕrem veneno.
Pedes laventur calĭdâ aquâ.

Consume liquorem balnĕo aquoso.
Æger est tegendus multâ veste.
Macĕra leni calore et move ligneâ spathâ.
Debet habitare lucĭdo ædificĭo.
Hæc mala vindĭcant sibi attentionem medĭci optĭmo jure.
Hoc malum inducĭtur subĭtis mutationibus tempestatis.
Pars telæ cellulosæ destructa est ulcĕre.
Perfricŭit membra ægri lanŭlâ.
Homĭnes confecti sunt senĭo.
Frica partes dolentes linimento.
Pulmo gravatus fuĕrit vel muco vel sanguĭne.
Devoravit hæc medicamenta magnâ quantitate.
Ægra oppressa est fatigatione.
Solvit alvum haustu cathartĭco.
Debemus fricare membra calĭdis manĭbus.

Rule 10.

Conserva in aptis locis vel vasis.
Exprĭme pulpas per cribrum setacĕum.
Misce et divĭde in partes quinque vel decem.
Contunde et divĭde in pilŭlas sex.
Decŏque igne leni ad octarĭos duos.
Macĕra per horas duas et cola.
Divĭde in pilŭlas octo pro dosĭbus duabus.
Recĭpe uncĭas duas cum semisse calumbæ concisæ.
Concide spongĭam in frustŭla.

Misce liquorem cum adĭpe et olĕo.
Adjĭce congĭum aquæ ante finem coctionis.
Decŏque ad idoněam crassitudĭnem.
Decŏque aquam cum cantharĭde ad dimidĭum.
Macĕra per horam in vase levĭter clauso.

Sit in promptu pro potu cathartĭco.
Sumat æger has duas pilŭlas ante prandĭum.
Tere mel cum camphŏrâ.
Tere myrrham et ferri sulphatem cum potassæ subcarbonate.
Dosis est a pilŭlâ unâ ad duas, tres aut plures.

Detur unum cochleare ex haustu decocti avenæ.
Abstinĕat æger a potionĭbus ardentĭbus.
Non potŭit descendĕre in balnĕum.
Mitte emplastrum lyttæ ad normam.
Applĭca cucurbitŭlam cum scarificatione.

Est spuma circa os fœmĭnæ.
Secundum naturam horum morborum.
Nunc dicam de alĭis morbis.
Jam scripsi de sternutatione et oscitatione.
Hæc herba est utilĭs adversus multa mala.

Hoc accĭdit circa septĭmum diem.
Hoc potest fiĕri sine difficultate.
Possŭmus facĕre hoc sine periclŭlo.
Exsicca crystallos super chartam bibŭlam.
Reconde radices in siccâ arenâ.

Adjĭce partem resinosam sub finem.
Tere cortĭcem canellæ in pulvĕrem.

Placenta separatur ab utĕro non sine magnâ jacturâ sanguĭnis.
Æger non potest movere se præ dolore.
Movent controversĭam de verbo, non de re.
Tota massa descendit per intestina.
Sternutatĭo orĭtur ab irritatione membranæ narĭum.
De hâc re multa experimenta instituta sunt.
Hoc observatur in febrĭbus, præsertim prope finem.
Fiat pulvis, in pulpâ pomi tosti sumendus.
Multi medĭci scripserunt de acrimoniâ humorum.
Extende unguentum super pannum lintĕum.
Applĭca cataplasma ad cutem per horæ dimidĭum.
Applĭca emplastrum epispastĭcum inter scapŭlas.
Sanguis est mittendus ex brachĭo.
Est summum periculum ex imbecillitate.

PART II.

Concord 1.

Partes solĭdæ corpŏris interdum flaccescunt.
Acĭdum destillet itĕrum eodem modo.
Extenŭat corpus aqua calĭda, si quis in eam descendit.
Dentur statim cochlearĭa duo hujus misturæ.
Impedita respiratĭo motum sanguĭnis impĕdit.

Applĭca tempŏri hirudĭnes quatŭor.
Ille valet, ego autem ægroto.
Nos Angli edĭmus carnem bubŭlam.
Vos Galli bibĭtis juscŭlum.

I.

Mittĕre sanguĭnem sine ratione inutĭle est.
Præponĕre voluptatem valetudĭni bonæ stultum est.
Prodire sine calceamentis sæpe tussim inducit.

Dicunt necessarĭum esse inciděre corpŏra mortuorum.
Contendo eum fore illustrem medĭcum.
Professus est se tentâsse (tentavisse) ea remedĭa.

Dixit se tentaturum esse simĭle remedĭum.
Dicunt medĭcum venire.
Dicunt medĭcum venisse.
Dicunt medĭcum venturum esse.

V.

Oportet ægrum abstinere a vino.
Oportebit medĭcum mutare remedĭa.
Decet homĭnem obsĕqui sine morâ.
Licet ægro dare pleniorem cibum.
Placŭit medĭcis morbo hoc nomen dare.
Constat mihi, medĭcos morbi naturam ignorare.

Concord 2.

VI.

Fiat bolus, ter in die sumendus.
Fiant pilŭlæ duæ, bis in die capiendæ.
Recĭpe adĭpis præparatæ uncĭas octo.
Recĭpe zingibĕris radicis in pulvĕrem tritæ grana sex.

5. Mirum inter varĭas secretiones observatur æquilibrĭum.
Tussis est importuna et frequens.
Vomitorĭa medicamenta plurĭmos salutares effectus præstant.
Vires roborantes ferri haud exigŭæ sunt.
Admŏve emplastrum lyttæ satis latum latĕri sinistro.

10. Panni laněi hoc decocto calĭdo madefacti imponantur parti affectæ.

VII.

In hoc morbo sanguĭnem ex brachĭo mittĕre commŏdum est.
Abstinere a carne vinoque nonnunquam utĭle erit.
Dilucŭlò surgĕre saluberrĭmum est.
Negligĕre præcepta medĭci stultum est.

Concord 3.

VIII.

Fiant pilŭlæ duæ, quæ statim sumantur.
Multi sunt morbi, qui corpus humanum vexant.
Fiat unguentum, quod infantis capĭti applicetur.
Aqua, quæ super panem tostum infusa est, potus optĭmus est.

5. Acuti morbi sunt, qui cito vel tollunt ægrum, vel ipsi cito finiuntur.
Physiologĭa est cognitĭo harum rerum, quæ pertinent ad sanum corpus.
Debet abstinere ab omnĭbus rebus, quæ anĭmum sollicitare possunt.

IX.

Fiat haustus, quem capĭat æger statim.
Divĭde in pilŭlas octo, quarum capĭat æger duas quotidĭe ante prandĭum.
Tere simul ut fiant pulvĕres viginti quatŭor, quorum unus singŭlis noctĭbus sumendus est.

Fiat solutĭo, cujus capĭat ægra minĭma viginti ex aquæ cyătho.

5. Fiat mistura, de quâ sumatur cochleare unum secundis horis.

X.

Recĭpe spirĭtûs ammonĭæ aromatĭci octarĭos duos.
Recĭpe magnesĭæ carbonatis grana quinque.
Hæc autem genĕra morborum sunt modo acuta, modo longa.
Exercitationes hujus genĕris necessarĭæ sunt.

5. Recĭpe vitellum unius ovi.
Congĭus vinarĭus regni legĭbus definitus est.
Coque supertartratem potassæ cum congĭis duobus aquæ destillatæ.
Recĭpe uncĭam dimidĭam pipĕris longi.
Misce cum pulvĕre composĭto cinnamomi.

10. Oportet ægrum sorbere vini cyăthum quotidĭe.
Utĭle erit fovere aurem vapore aquæ calĭdæ.
Plenitudo corpŏris, a nimĭâ sanguĭnis abundantĭâ, hujusmŏdi exemplum est.
Hæ fibræ ope *microscopĭi* distingui non possunt.
Frequens sanguĭnis detractĭo sua incommŏda et periclŭla habet.

15. Paralȳsis generalis a vitĭis cerĕbri nervorumque orĭtur.

Subĭtus dolor capĭtis et frontis ortus est.
Notæ inflammationis sunt quatŭor, rubor et tumor cum calore et dolore.
Spasmus est vehĕmens et abnormis contractĭo fibrarum musculorum.
Effectus hujusmŏdi medicamentorum haud facĭle definiuntur.

I.

Recĭpe lactis tepĭdi quantum sufficĭat.
Post febris decessionem ægra paulum cibi assumat.
Recĭpe camphŏræ (alcoholis pauxillo solutæ) scrupŭlum.
Adjĭce cretæ paulŭlum aquæ, et tere, ut pulvis subtilis fiat.
Herbæ vel olĕo affunde tantum aquæ ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad empyreuma prohibendum.
Ad nausĕam compescendam bibat æger spirĭtûs alicujus paulŭlum.
Affunde tantum aquæ, quantum vini est.

II.

Opus est sanguĭnis missione.
Multâ frictione opus erit.
In hoc morbo maxĭmâ curâ medĭci opus erit.
Inter accessiones opus erit ægro leni cibo.
Nihil opus est his remedĭis.

III.

Opus erit ægro assumĕre cibum.

Opus est ei descendĕre in balnĕum tepĭdum.
Non opus erat huic legĕre et scribĕre post cœnam.

XIV.

Rei medĭcæ peritus erat.
Famæ boni medĭci cupĭdus erat.
Æger non debet medĭci præceptorum esse oblitus.
Alvum officĭi immemŏrem excitare oportet.
Morbi naturæ haud immĕmor erat.
Si æger cibi cupĭdus sit, paulŭlum carnis elixæ dandum est.

XV.

Harum pilularum capĭat æger duas quotidĭe post prandĭum.
Dentur infanti duo pulvĕrum proxĭmè missorum.
Nec est quisquam antiquorum medicorum, qui hæc non novit.
Validissĭmus homĭnum nonnunquam ægrotat.
Horum ægrorum unusquisque post horas tres mortŭus est.
Hoc est periculosissĭmum omnĭum malorum.
Ille clarissĭmus est omnĭum medicorum.

XVI.

Nŏtissĭmus ex Græcis medĭcis est Hippocrătes.
Inter medĭcos Romanos celeberrĭmus est Celsus.

De his duobus haustĭbus detur alter post horas duas, alter horâ somni.

XVII.

Commŏdum erit fœmĭnæ a cerevisĭâ abstinere.
Hæc mistura simĭlis est ei nupeı missæ.
Exercitationes et cibi hujus genĕris sanis necessarĭi sunt.
Balnĕum his fervens idoneum non est.
5. Post hæc, omnĭbus fatigatis aptum est cibum sumĕre.

XVIII.

Homo erat æger gravi morbo.
Mulĭeris mammæ sanguĭne suffusæ erant.
Laborat infirmo capĭte.

XIX.

Nihil est optabilĭus secundâ valetudĭne.
Hoc medicamentum priore validĭus est.
In hoc morbo nihil sudatione commodĭus est.
Æstas autumno salubrĭor est.
5. Neque hoc negandum est, luce clarĭus est.
Chirurgi recentiores antiquis multo peritiores sunt.
Quid potest esse periculosĭus his febrĭbus.

XX.

Quo curatĭo difficilĭor est, eo præclarĭor.
Mitte misturam paulo fortiorem.
Febris est multo vehementĭor.
Quanto diuturnĭor morbus, tanto periculosĭor est.

XXI.

Hoc mali genus amenorrhœa vocatur, seu suppressĭo mensĭum.
Optĭma remedĭa sunt gestatĭo et frictĭo.
Optĭmum medicamentum est cibus opportunè datus.
Vetustissĭmus medicinæ auctor Æsculapĭus celebratur.
Æsculapĭi duo filĭi, Podalirĭus et Machaon appellabantur.
Primoque medendi scientĭa sapientĭæ pars habebatur.

XXII.

Da ægro cochlearĭa duo pro dosi ante jentacŭlum.
Superinfunde aquam ferventem lomentis contusis cassĭæ, ut pulpa eluatur.
Admŏve emplastrum lyttæ latĕri sinistro.
Macĕra leni calore, ut fiat liquor gelatinosus, cui adjĭce syrŭpi papavĕris uncĭam.

5. Impone fronti hirudĭnes quatŭor.
Applĭca singŭlis temporĭbus hirudĭnes tres, si capĭtis dolor adsit.
Adolescentĭa tabi morbisque acutis maxĭme objecta est.
Os cucurbitŭlæ corpŏri aptatur.
Egregĭe profŭit stimulantĭa remedĭa partĭbus affectis admovere.

XIII.

Hoc medicamentum articulorum doloribus proderit.
Nimia ambulatio his ægris multum oberit.
Multi medici adsunt huic opinioni.
Quædam vestigia prioris mali corpori subesse possunt.
5. Si cui capilli sunt, eos quotidie pectere debet.
Capiti nihil æque prodest atque aqua frigida.

XIV.

Hujus misturæ capiat guttas viginti ter die.
Manducet hujusmodi medicamentum exspuatque salivam.
Primum liqua potassam in fluidunciis duabus aquæ eique æthërem adjice.
Recipe farinæ libram et fermenti cerevisiæ octarium dimidium.
5. Bibat æger cyathum ter quaterve in die.
Antiqui medici in hoc morbo nigrum veratrum dabant.
Medicus et dolores tollere et mali intermissionem facere potest.
Neque debemus hoc sanguinis profluvium supprimere.
Hic morbus acutus est, nam interdum uno die hominem rapit.
10. Lactis serum sitim temperat, corpus refrigerat, et alvum leniter solvit.
Prædisponens causa est illa, quæ tantum corpus morbo opportunum reddit.

Vocamus solĭdam materĭam, ex quâ corpŏra animalĭum constant, animale solĭdum.

XXV.

Perfricetur corpus lanâ horâ decubĭtûs.
Repetatur eodem modo, quo ante, sanguĭnis detractĭo.
Neque vomĭtu stomăchum, neque purgatione alvum sollicitare debet.
Eodemque auctore disci potest, morbos tum ad iram Deorum immortalĭum relatos esse.

5. Denĭque, aquam balnĕo aquoso consume, donec pulpæ idonĕæ crassitudĭnis fiant.
Tartratem calcis sæpĭus aquâ destillatâ ablŭe, donec saporis expers sit.
Excicca crystallos involutas et compressas chartâ bibŭlâ.

XXVI.

Humanum corpus multis et miris munerĭbus fungĭtur.
Mente sanâ in corpŏre sano fruĭtur.
Prospĕrâ valetudĭne frui volŭit.
Ægro opus erit balnĕo frigĭdo uti.

5. Utatur fœmina modĭcâ exercitatione, præsertim ambulatione.
Commoda, quibus utĭmur, lucem quâ fruĭmur, a Deo nobis dari videmus.
Hos ægros carne vesci minĭmè oportet.

XVII.

Amygdălis priùs in aquâ maceratis, pellicŭlisque demptis, contunde omnĭa simul, donec sit corpus unum.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearĭa duo magna, urgente dolore vel flatu.

Naturâ duce, potest nullo pacto errari.

Effuso liquore, exsicca crystallos super chartam bibŭlam.

5. Febre sublatâ, cibum dare idoněum erit.

Vomitu finito, capĭat pulvĕrem sudorifĭcum.

Horis duabus interpositis, bibat æger haustum sequentem.

Vulnĕre detecto, considerandus ejus color est.

Ablŭe pulvĕrem, aquâ fervente sæpĭus affusâ.

10. Cochlearĭa duo hujus misturæ sumantur, tussi admŏdum ingravescente.

His factis, paulŭlum cibi ægro dari potest.

XVIII.

Deinde post febrem oportebit ungi.

Sed ne hæc quidem terrere protĭnus debent.

Bibĕre huic vinum dilutum, quàm aquam, magis expĕdit.

Auge ignem, donec vapor ruber prodire cessavĕrit.

5. Ne hæc quidem sic præteriri debent, quasi nullam controversĭam recipĭant.

XIX.

Fiat massa, instillando paulatim aquam.

Miserunt eum medĭcum consultum.

XXX.

Ut medicina valetudĭnis, sic prudentĭa est ars vivendi.

Celsus reprehendit eorum consuetudĭnem, qui quotidĭe ejiciendo vorandi facultatem moliuntur.

Frequens desidendi cupidĭtas est.

XXXI.

Ægri vires minuĕre, mittendo sanguĭnem, inutĭle erit.

Levando febrem, hoc medicamentum prodest.

Consumunt omne tempus in quærendo et discendo.

XXXII.

Breve tempus ætatis satis est longum ad benè honestèque vivendum.

Homo ad intelligendum et ad agendum est natus.

XXXIII.

Huic nihil currendum, sed lentè ambulandum est.

Neque his medĭcis credendum est.

Huic neque manè surgendum, neque pedĭbus nudis ambulandum est.

Nunc de varĭis generĭbus febrĭum dicendum est.

5. Ab omnĭbus, quæ inflationem movent, abstinendum est.

Cavendum autem est, ne quid horum vel in febre, vel in cruditate tentetur.

XXXIV.

Plurimăque in dando cibo discrimĭna reperiuntur.
Detur haustus ad nausĕam supprimendam.
Hoc extractum molle servari debet, quod ad fingendas pilŭlas aptum sit.
Tum adjĭce paulatim Sodæ subcarbonatis, quod ad saturandum acĭdum satis sit.

XXXV.

Venerunt quæsitum medĭcum.
Miserunt eum spectatum cadaver.
Prodĭit in agros venatum.

XXXVI.

Hic cibus concoctu difficĭlis est.
Videtur difficĭle dictu, quæ sit causa.
Erat non modo visu, sed etĭam auditu fœdum.

XXXVII.

Detur semiuncĭa sive cochleare unum nocte et mane.
Fiant pilŭlæ decem, quarum capĭat unam horâ decubĭtûs.
Dentur cochlearĭa duo alternis horis.
Sumatur pilŭla una alternâ quâque nocte.
Fiat haustus, primâ luce sumendus.
Capĭat æger unum pulvĕrum omni horæ quadrante.
Repetatur haustus tertĭis vel quartis horis.
Fiat haustus mane et horâ tertĭâ pomeridianâ bibendus.

Eo tempŏre anni calĭdis potionĭbus utendum est.

XXXVIII.

Dolore cruciatur noctes diesque.
Artem medicinalem viginti annos exercŭit.
Plurĭmos dies a cibo abstinŭit.

XXXIX.

Adde quod satis est aquæ puræ.
Habet minus virĭum quàm prius.
Nondum habet satis virĭum.
Satis habĕo negotĭi in sanandis vulnerĭbus.

XL.

Febris enim sitim accendit, et tum maxĭmè aquam exĭgit, cum illa periculosissĭma est.
Fatigatione et fame oppressus est.
Plurĭma verò jam, varĭis in locis, de frigŏre ejusque in corpŏre humano effectĭbus, prolata sunt.
Alĭæ febres diem noctemque in accessione et decessione implent.
Binæ pluresve pilularum horâ somni sumantur.

XLI.

Misce ut fiat collyrĭum, cujus pauxillo ocŭli sæpe quotidĭe laventur.
Si capĭtis dolor non levatus fuĕrit, applĭca temporĭbus hirudĭnes octo.
Cavendum est ne quis error nascatur.

Coque simul igne lento, movens assidŭe donec oleum et oxydum plumbi cŏĕant in crassitudĭnem emplastri.

Hæc tamen minĭmè facienda sunt, nisi febris accessĕrit.

Cum hæc, per multa volumĭna, a medĭcis tractata sint.

LII.

Sub finem coctionis adde sequentĭa.

Dolor ferè gravĭor fit sub noctem.

Æger se in aquam calĭdam inguinĭbus tenus demittĕre debet.

Inflammatĭo nonnunquam crurum atque etĭam lumborum tenus ascendit.

PART III.

DISPERTIMUS LIBRAM SIC, videlĭcet.

Libra ℔.	habet	Uncĭas duodĕcim. ℥.
Uncĭa		Drachmas octo. ʒ.
Drachma		Scrupŭlos tres. ℈.
Scrupŭlus		Grana viginti. *gr.*

Notas, quibus est consuetum quodque pondus designare, apposuĭmus.

Congĭus vinarĭus regni legĭbus definitus est, quem ad usus medicinales sic dispertimus, videlĭcet:

Congĭus C.	habet	Octarĭos octo. O.
Octarĭus		Fluiduncĭas sedĕcim. f℥.
Fluiduncĭa		Fluidrachmas octo. f ʒ.
Fluidrachma		Minĭma sexaginta. ♏.

Notas, quibus quamque mensuram designamus, apposuĭmus.

1. Recĭpe,—Tincturæ Opĭi drachmam.
Misturæ Cretæ uncĭas sex.

Misce:—Capiantur cochlearĭa duo magna omni quadrante horæ.

2. Recĭpe,—Acĭdi acetĭci uncĭam.
Spirĭtûs tenuioris uncĭam dimidĭam.
Aquæ Rosæ uncĭas octo.
Misce :—pro collyrĭo.

3. Recĭpe,—Cambogĭæ grana tria.
Sacchări purificati scrupŭlum.
Misce :—fiat pulvis tertĭâ quâque horâ sumendus.

4. Recĭpe,—Micæ Panis libram.
Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis quantum suffĭcit.
Ut madescat panis.

5. Recĭpe,—Infusi Sennæ uncĭas quatŭor.
Potassæ Supertartratis drachmam.
Syrŭpi Rhamni drachmas duas.
Misce :—fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearĭa magna duo vel tria; repetatur dosis quartis horis.

6. Recĭpe,—Decocti Cinchonæ uncĭas duodĕcim.
Sodæ Muriatis uncĭam.
Spirĭtûs Camphŏræ uncĭas duas.
Misce :—pro fomento.

7. Recĭpe,—Pulvĕris Rhei scrupŭlum.
Hydrargўri Submuriatis grana quinque.
Syrŭpi Althœæ quantum sufficĭat ut
Fiat bolus, horâ somni sumendus et alternis noctĭbus ad duas tresve vices repetendus.

8. Recĭpe,—Infusi Gentianæ uncĭam.
Tincturæ Cardamomi drachmam.

Fiat haustus, quem æger sumat tribus horis ante prandĭum.

9. Recĭpe,—Balsămi Copaibæ uncĭam dimidĭam.
Vitellum unius ovi.
Sacchări purificati uncĭam.

Tere bene simul et adde paulatim aquæ Menthæ virĭdis uncĭas sex, ut fiat emulsĭo.

10. Recĭpe,—Cambogĭæ grana sex.
Hydrargўri Submuriatis grana quatŭor.
Extracti Colocynthĭdis composĭti grana quindĕcim.
Olĕi Carŭi minĭma duo.
Mucilagĭnis gummi Acacĭæ quantum sufficĭat.

Ut fiant pilŭlæ octo, pro dosĭbus duabus.

11. Recĭpe,—Tamarindi pulpæ uncĭam cum semisse.
Rhei radicis contritæ drachmam.
Potassæ supertartratis drachmas duas.
Syrŭpi Rosæ quantum sufficĭat.

Ut fiat electuarĭum; dosis, cochleare minĭmum unum vel altĕrum pro re natâ.

12. Recĭpe,—Asări foliorum.
Veratri radicis, ana scrupŭlum.
Tere simul, ut fiat pulvis.

13. Recĭpe,—Potassæ Subcarbonatis scrupŭlum unum.
Succi Limonum fluiduncĭam dimidĭam.
Aquæ Cinnamomi fluiduncĭam.
Aceti Scillæ fluiduncĭam cum semisse.
Tincturæ Opĭi minĭma quinque.
Fiat haustus, semel bisve in die sumendus.

14. Æger sumat Liquoris Calcis octarĭum dimidĭum ex jure vitulino.

15. Recĭpe,—Infusi Quassĭæ uncĭas quinque.
Acĭdi Sulphurĭci diluti drachmas duas.
Sorbĕat æger uncĭam unam sextâ quâque horâ ad sudationes compescendas.

16. Recĭpe,—Saponis duri concisi libram dimidĭam.
Emplastri Plumbi libras tres.
Emplastro liquefacto admisce Saponem; tum decŏque ad idoneam crassitudĭnem, ut fiat emplastrum Saponis.

17. Recĭpe,—Misturæ Assafœtĭdæ, uncĭas tres.
Lactis Vaccini uncĭas quinque.
Fiat enĕma.

18. Recĭpe,—Tincturæ Opĭi drachmam.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ uncĭas sex.
Syrŭpi Croci drachmas duas.
Cochleare unum singŭlis horis exhibendum est.

19. Recĭpe,—Tabăci foliorum drachmam dimidĭam.
Aquæ ferventis uncĭas decem.
Macĕra et cola, ut fiat enĕma.

20. Recĭpe,—mucilagĭnis Acacĭæ uncĭam cum semisse.
Aquæ Cinnamomi uncĭas quatŭor.
Syrŭpi Mori uncĭam.
Misce: cujus sit dosis cochleare medĭum, urgente tussi.

21. Recĭpe.—Foliorum Digitalis purpurĕæ siccorum drachmas duas.
Aquæ bullientis octarĭum dimidĭum.
Post horas duas cola, et adde
Spirĭtûs Æthĕris Nitrĭci uncĭam.
Spirĭtus Junipĕri compositi uncĭas duas.
Misce: Capĭat cochlearĭa magna duo quartis horis.

22. Detrahatur sanguis e brachĭo ad uncĭas quatuordĕcim.

23. Recĭpe,—Acetatis Hydrargўri
Opĭi
Camphŏræ, ana scrupŭlum,
Syrŭpi Papavĕris somnifĕri quantum sufficit.

Ut fiant pilŭlæ viginti, quarum una mane noctĕque sumenda.

24. Applĭca cucurbitŭlam cum ferro sub aurem sinistram et mittatur sanguis ad uncĭas quinque.

25. Recĭpe,—Capsĭci baccarum uncĭam.
Spirĭtûs tenuioris octarĭos duos.

Macĕra per dies quatuordĕcim, et cola.

26. Recĭpe,—Tincturæ Hyoscyămi drachmas duas.
Tincturæ Castorĕi drachmas duas.
Syrŭpi Rhœădos drachmam.
Aquæ puræ uncĭas quatŭor.

Misce: sumat æger drachmas duas singŭlis horis, si non dormit.

27 Recĭpe,—Potassæ Sulphureti drachmas duas, et solve in aquæ destillatæ octarĭo. Fiat lotĭo.

28. Recĭpe,—Hydrargўri Oxy-muriatis grana duo solve in aquæ destillatæ uncĭis duabus, addeque micæ panis, quantum satis sit.

Fiat cataplasma ter sæpĭusve quotidĭe renovandum.

29. Recĭpe,—Misturæ Ammoniăci uncĭas sex.
Potassæ Nitratis drachmam.
Aceti Scillæ drachmas sex.
Spirĭtûs Junipĕri compositi uncĭam cum semisse.

Misce: dentur cochlearĭa majora duo vel tria quartis horis.

30. Recipe,—Tabăci foliorum manipŭlum cum semisse, contunde in cataplasma cum aquæ fontis quantum satis.

31. Recĭpe,—Extracti Elaterĭi grana duo.
Sacchări purificati drachmam.

Optĭme terantur simul, deinde in pulvĕres octo æquales dividantur, quorum sumat æger unum omni horæ quadrante, donec adsit catharsis.

32. Recĭpe,—Cortĭcis recentis Aurantĭi uncĭas tres.
Spirĭtûs tenuioris octarĭos duos.

Macĕra per dies quatuordĕcim, et cola.

33. Recĭpe,—Infusi Cusparĭæ cortĭcis drachmam cum semisse.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ drachmas duas.
Tincturæ Digitalis minĭma quatŭor.
Potassæ acetatis scrupŭlos duos.
Spirĭtûs Armoracĭæ drachmas duas.
Misce: fiat haustus.

34. Recĭpe,—Cetacĕi drachmam cum semisse.
Sacchări purificati drachmas tres.
Mucilagĭnis Acacĭæ drachmas duas.
Aquæ puræ uncĭam.
Tere Cetacĕum et Sacchărum in pulvĕrem tenuissĭmum; dein sensim adjĭce mucilagĭnem et aquam. Dosis drachmæ duæ subinde.

35. Recĭpe,—Zinci Sulphatis grana duodĕcim.
Aquæ puræ uncĭas tres.
Sumatur pars tertĭa, bis terve in die; augeatur dosis, si opus sit, et ventricŭlus ferat.

36. Recĭpe,—Cupri ammoniati grana quinque.
Aquæ Rosæ uncĭas sex.
Utatur more solĭto pro injectione.

37. Recĭpe,—Vini Alŏës uncĭam dimidĭam.
Tincturæ Jalapæ drachmas duas.
Infusi Sennæ uncĭam.
Fiat haustus cathartĭcus.

38. Recĭpe,—Alŏës Socotorinæ scrupŭlum.
Pilularum Galbăni compositarum drachmam.

Misce: fiant pilŭlæ viginti, quarum sumat duas bis in die.

39. Recĭpe,—Petroleĭ Barbadensis uncĭam cum semisse.
Aquæ Ammoniæ uncĭam dimidĭam.
Misce: fiat linimentum.

40 Impone nuchæ capĭtis emplastrum lyttæ.

41. Applĭca emplastrum Lyttæ occipĭti, et postĕa Sabinæ ceratum more solĭto.

42. Recĭpe,—Pulvĕris Uvæ Ursi uncĭam.
Sodæ Carbonatis uncĭam dimidĭam.
Misce: fiat pulvis; sit dosis grana quindĕcim ad drachmam ter quaterve in die.

43. Recĭpe,—Extracti Hyoscyămi scrupŭlum dimidĭum
Glycyrrhizæ radicis in pulvĕrem tritæ quantum sufficĭat
Ut fiant pilŭlæ decem: detur una mane et noctu

44. Recĭpe,—Lichenis Islandĭci uncĭam.
Aquæ puræ octarĭum cum semisse.
Decŏque ad octarĭum et cola: dosis uncĭæ tres ad uncĭas quatŭor.

45 Recĭpe,—Pulvĕris Ipecacuanhæ composĭti grana quindĕcim.
Pulvĕris Tragacanthæ composĭti scrnpŭlos duos.
Divĭde in partes quatŭor æquales, quarum æger sumat unam secundis horis.

46. Recĭpe,—Potassæ Sulphureti grana quindĕcim.
Saponis duri uncĭam.
Balsămi Peruviani quantum satis est.
Fiant pilŭlæ triginta; sumantur tres quartâ quâque horâ ex cyătho infusi calĭdi Junipĕri baccarum.

47. Recĭpe,—Pilularum Galbăni compositarum,
Ferri Sulphatis ana drachmam.
Extracti Sabinæ scrupŭlum dimidĭum.
Extracti Hellebŏri nigri scrupŭlum.
Syrŭpi Zingibĕris quantum suffĭcit.
Misce: fiat massa in pilŭlas triginta sex distribuenda, quarum sumat ægra tres mane vesperĕque.

48. Mitte sanguĭnem ex brachĭo ad uncĭas decem, et sanguĭnis missĭo cras repetatur ad eandem ferè quantitatem.

49. Recĭpe,—Radicis Pyrethri contritæ (vel Zingiběris contriti) Mastiches ana drachmam.
Fiant pastilli duo ad libĭtum masticandi.

50. Recĭpe,—Picis liquĭdæ.
Sevi præparati ana libram.
Misce.

51. Recĭpe,—Ammoníæ Muriatis libram.
Cretæ præparatæ exsiccatæ libram cum semisse.
Tere in pulvĕrem separatim; tum misce et sublima, aucto paulatim calore, donec retorta rubescat.

52. Recĭpe,—Myrrhæ drachmas duas.
Ferri Sulphatis grana viginti quatŭor.
Potassæ Subcarbonatis drachmam.
Mucilagĭnis Acacĭæ uncĭam dimidiam.
Decocti Glycyrrhizæ ferventis uncĭas quatuordĕcim.
Tincturæ Zingiběris uncĭam.
Myrrham et Ferri Sulphatem cum Potassæ Subcarbonate et Mucilagĭne tere, donec perfectè commisceantur, dein gradatim adjice decoctum et denĭque tincturam.

53. Recĭpe,—Hydrargўri Submuriatis grana quatŭor.
Sacchări purificati grana sex.
Pulvĕris Antimonialis granum.
Conterantur. Sumantur vespĕre in gelatina quávis.

54. Recĭpe,—Pilularum Alŏës cum Myrrhâ drachmas tres.
Fiant pilŭlæ triginta. Sumat æger duas vel tres, adstrictâ alvo.

55. Recĭpe,—Hydrargўri oxydi rubri granum.
Opĭi tertĭam grani partem.
Caryophyllorum Olĕi guttam.
Fiat pilŭla horâ somni per hebdomădam sumenda.

56. Recĭpe,—Liquoris Ammonĭæ minĭma duodĕcim.
Lactis tepefacti uncĭam cum semisse.
Misce et injĭce in vaginam ope syphonis eburnĕi.

57. Extrăhe dentem cariosum, summâ curâ adhibĭtâ.

58. Recĭpe,—Amўli uncĭas duas.
Aquæ ferventis uncĭas quatŭor.
Misce: pro enemăte.

59. Recĭpe,—Pimentæ baccarum contusarum libram dimidĭam.
Aquæ octarĭum.

Baccas in aquâ per horas viginti quatŭor macĕra; tum adjĭce tantum aquæ ut, post destillationem, supersit quod ad empyreuma prohibendum satis sit. Destillet congĭus.

60. Repetatur haustus nuper præscriptus :—omittantur pulvĕres.

61 Recĭpe,—Ricini Olĕi.
Mellis ana drachmam.
Infusi lini uncĭas decem.

Misce : pro enemăte aperiente.

62. Recĭpe,—Scammonĕæ grana quinque.
Pulvĕris Rhei grana quindĕcim.
Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis grana quinque.

Fiat pulvis, ex vehicŭlo quovis idoneo sumendus.

63. Recĭpe,—Dauci radicis quantum satis sit.

Coque in aquâ ad aptam mollitĭem, in pulpam deinde contunde. Pro cataplasmăte emolliente.

64. Utatur balnĕo ad gradum nonagesĭmum octavum thermometro Fahrenheitiano calefacto.

65. Explora vesicam ope catheteris.

66. Recĭpe,—Liquoris Ammoniæ drachmas tres.
Spiritûs rosmarini uncĭas duas.
Camphŏræ drachmas duas.

Misce: pro embrocatione.

67 Recĭpe,—Cortĭcis Daphnes Mezerĕi drachmas duas.
Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ uncĭam dimidĭam.
Aquæ octarĭos tres.

Decŏque igne leni ad libras duas, deinde cola.

68. Recĭpe,—Olĕi Crotonis minĭma duo.
Mucilagĭnis Tragacanthæ uncĭam.
Sacchări albi quantum sufficĭat.

Tere in mortarĭo ut fiat mistura.

69. Recĭpe,—Quininæ Sulphatis.
Extracti Anthemĭdis ana grana quindĕcim.

Contunde et divĭde in pilŭlas sex; de quibus sumat æger unam tertĭâ quâque horâ.

70. Recĭpe,—Hydrargўri Submuriatis.
Antimonĭi Sulphureti præcipitati ana drachmam.
Guaiaci drachmas duas.
Copaivæ quantum sufficit.

Fiant pilŭlæ quinque granorum.

71. Recĭpe,—Vini Maderæ octarĭum cum semisse.
Sulphatis Cinchoninæ grana octodĕcim.
Fiat solutĭo: dosis uncĭæ quatŭor.

72. Recipe,—Assafœtĭdæ,
Galbăni,
Myrrhæ ana partes octo
Olĕi Succĭni purissĭmi partem unam
Subĭge in massam cum syrŭpo simplĭce.

73. Recĭpe,—Radicis Valerianæ drachmam.
Tere in pulvĕrem subtilissĭmum. Detur ter quaterve in die in morbo comitiali.

74. Capĭat æger cyăthum vinarĭum infusi Gentianæ ter in die.

75. Recĭpe,—Sambuci florum libras duas.
Coque in aquæ libris quatŭor.
Foveantur eo decocto sæpĭus caput, facĭes, aliæque partes corpŏris erysipelăte tentatæ.

76. Recĭpe,—Assafœtĭdæ grana quadraginta.
Solve trituratione in aquæ Menthæ virĭdis uncĭis tribus addĕque
Syrŭpi Tolutani quantum satis.
Sumatur uncĭa quartâ quâque horâ.

77. Recĭpe,—Cetacĕi drachmam cum semisse.
Vitellum unius ovi, misce in mortarĭo, et adde
Syrŭpi Tolutani uncĭam dimidĭam.
Aquæ destillatæ.
Aquæ Pulegĭi, ana drachmas tres.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus capĭat æger cochleare magnum frequenter.

78. Recĭpe,—Iodinæ grana quadraginta octo.
Alcoholis uncĭam.
Solve, et sumat æger guttas decem bis quotidĭe.

79. Recĭpe,—Pulvĕris Calumbæ drachmam.
Pulvĕris Zingibĕris grana viginti.
Misce: dividantur in sex partes æquales, quarum una per sex dies continŭos mane sumenda, tribus horis ante prandĭum.

80. Recĭpe,—Extracti Gentianæ drachmas quinque.
Divĭde in pilŭlas sexaginta, quarum sumat duas statim post cibum.

81. Recĭpe,—Moschi,
Gummi Acacĭæ contriti,
Sacchări purificati singulorum drachmam.
Aquæ Rosæ fluiduncĭas sex.
Tere Moschum cum Sacchăro, deinde cum gummi, aquâ Rosæ paulatim instillatâ.

82. Applĭca thoraci sine morâ emplastrum lyttæ, et post vesicationem curetur pars exulcerata unguento Sabinæ.

83. Infricetur tumori drachma hujus unguenti quotidĭe.

84. Recĭpe,—Extracti Nucis Vomĭcæ drachmam.
Divide in pilŭlas numĕro triginta sex: dosis una ad decem per noctem.

85. Recĭpe,—Veratrinæ Sulphatis granum.
Aquæ destillatæ uncĭas duas.
Fiat solutĭo. Drachma ad drachmas tres pro dosi.

86. Recĭpe,—Rasorum cornŭum cervi uncĭam.
Aquæ puræ octarĭos quatŭor.
Decŏque ad octarĭos duos et cola.

87. Recĭpe,—Aceti
Spirĭtŭs tenuioris, ana octarĭum dimidĭum
Alumĭnis drachmas duas.
Misceantur, ut fiat embrocatĭo.

88. Recĭpe,—Ichthyocollæ uncĭas duas.
Aquæ octarĭos duos: decŏque ad Octarĭum unum. Cola et adde
Lactis octarĭum.
Sacchări purificati uncĭam.

89. Recĭpe,—Radicis Althææ siccæ uncĭas quatŭor.
Uvarum passarum uncĭas duas.
Aquæ octarĭos sex.
Decŏque ad octarĭos duos.

90. Recĭpe,—Sacchări purificati drachmam dimidĭam : tere cum
Olĕi Anisi minĭmis quindĕcim.
Aquæ puræ uncĭas quatŭor.
Spirĭtûs Carŭi uncĭam.
Spirĭtûs Lavandŭlæ compositi uncĭam.
Misce : fiat mistura. Sumatur cochleare magnum unum ter in die.

91. Recĭpe, Linimenti Ammonĭæ fortioris.
Tincturæ Opĭi ana uncĭam cum semisse.
Fiat linimentum, quo pars dolens sæpe quotidĭe fricetur.

92. Recĭpe,—Centaurĭi cacumĭnum exsiccatorum.
Menyanthis foliorum exsiccatorum, ana drachmas duas.
Aquæ ferventis uncĭas octo.
Macĕra per horam, dein cola; dosis uncĭa cum semisse ad uncĭas duas.

93. Si difficultas respirandi adsit, admoveatur emplastrum de novo.

94. Recĭpe,—Simaroubæ cortĭcis contusi drachmas duas.
Aquæ purę uncĭas viginti quatŭor.
Decŏque ad uncĭas duodĕcim et cola. Sumantur uncĭæ quatŭor octavis horis.

95. Abrade capillos et applĭca hoc unguentum infantis capĭti bene loto.

96. Impone Sanguisugas tres utrisque temporĭbus.

97. Recĭpe,—Decocti Hordĕi libram dimidĭam.
Magnesĭæ Sulphatis uncĭas duas.
Fiat enĕma, urgente tenesmo, injiciendum.

98. Recĭpe,—Cupri Sulphatis grana quatŭor.
Extracti Cinchonæ grana triginta duo.
Syrŭpi quantum satis sit.
Ut fiant pilŭlæ sedĕcim. Sumat unam quater de die.

99. Recĭpe,—Pulvĕris foliorum Belladonnæ.
Adĭpis præparatæ ana uncĭas quatŭor.
Misce: pro unguento.

100. Recĭpe,—Aconiti foliorum exsiccatorum uncĭam.
Spirĭtûs tenuioris uncĭas octo.

Digĕre per dies octo et cola. Dosis minĭma tria ad minĭma viginti vel triginta.

101 Applĭca cucurbitŭlam cruentam inter scapŭlas et detrahatur sanguis ad uncĭas quatuordĕcim.

102. Repetatur sanguĭnis detractĭo usque ad anĭmi defectionem.

103. Recĭpe,—Zinci Sulphatis scrupŭlum.
Confectionis Rosæ Caninæ quantum suffĭcit.

Ut fiat bolus, ex pauxillo infusi Anthemĭdis hauriendus. Post quamque vomitionem superbibantur cyăthi aliquot infusi ejusdem tepĭdi.

104. Recĭpe,—Olĕi Cajuputi drachmas tr
Camphŏræ drachmas tres.
Saponis mollis uncĭas duas
Alcoholis octarĭum.
Liquoris Ammoniæ uncĭ

Misce : pro embrocatione.

105. Recĭpe,—Strychninæ purissĭmæ granum.
Sacchări albi drachmas duas.
Aquæ destillatæ uncĭas duas.
Acĭdi Acetĭci minĭma duo.

Solve: dosis cochleare modĭcum mane et vespĕre.

106. Recĭpe,—Aurantĭi cortĭcis exsiccati drachmas duas.
Limonum cortĭcis recentis drachmam.
Caryophyllorum contusorum drachmam dimidĭam.
Aquæ ferventis octarĭum dimidĭum.

Macĕra per quartam partem horæ in vase levĭter clauso et cola. Utatur æger hoc infuso composĭto ad augendas stomăchi vires. Dosis fluiduncĭa una ad fluiduncĭas quatŭor.

107. Recĭpe,—Spigelĭæ radicis contritæ grana quindĕcim.

Sumat puer mane et vespĕre ad lumbrĭcos expellendos.

108. Recĭpe,—Filicis radicis contritæ drachmas duas.
Aquæ Menthæ cyăthum unum.

Sumatur dilucŭlo primo et, elapsis duabus horis, devoretur bolus sequens:

Recĭpe,—Hydrargўri Submuriatis, grana sex.
Cambogĭæ grana octo.

Misce: et sumatur subinde haustŭlus theæ viridis

109. Recĭpe,—Serpentarĭæ radicis contritæ scrupŭlum.
Camphŏræ (Alcoholis pauxillo solutæ) scrupŭlum dimidĭum.
Confectionis Rosæ Caninæ quantum satis.
Ut fiat bolus, tertĭâ quâque horâ sumendus.

110. Recĭpe, Opĭi grana sex, trituratione solve in Decocti Cornu Cervini uncĭis quatŭor. Ut fiat eněma.

111. Recĭpe,—Lactis vaccini bullientis octarĭum.
Alumĭnis contriti drachmas duas.
Ebullĭant simul ut fiat coagŭlum; coletur serum, et sumatur cyăthus subinde.

112. Recĭpe, Olĕi Ricini uncĭas duas, tere cum Mucilagĭnis gummi Acacĭæ uncĭam addeque
Aquæ Anethi uncĭam.
Tincturæ Jalapæ drachmam.
Misce: fiat mistura, cujus sumatur dimidĭum pro dosi.

KEY

TO

EXAMPLES OF CONTRACTED PRESCRIPTIONS.

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113. Recĭpe,—Olĕi Tiglĭi Crotonis minĭma sex.
Confectionis Rosæ Gallĭcæ
Pulvĕris radicis Glycyrrhizæ, ana drachmam dimidĭam.

Misce accuratissĭmè simul et divĭde in partes æquales duodĕcim: capĭat æger unam horâ somni.

114. Recĭpe,—Decocti Alŏes uncĭas sex.
Sodæ Sulphatis uncĭam dimidĭam.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearĭa duo modĭca secundâ quâque horâ, donec alvus amplè purgata fŭerit.

115. Recĭpe,—Rhei radicis contritæ grana viginti quinque.
Hydrargўri Submuriatis grana quinque.
Syrŭpi simplĭcis quantum sufficĭat.

Ut fiat bolus, omni mane sumendus.

116 Recĭpe,—Aquæ Rosæ uncĭas sex.
Plumbi Acetatis drachmam dimidĭam.
Misce: ut fiat collyrĭum.

117. Recĭpe,—Infusi Sennæ uncĭas sex.
Tincturæ Sennæ uncĭam dimidĭam.
Magnesĭæ Sulphatis uncĭam.
Fiat mistura, cujus capĭat æger cochlearĭa duo magna bis terve in horâ.

118. Recĭpe,—Camphŏræ grana quadraginta.
Mellis albi uncĭam.
Aquæ bullientis octarĭos duos.
Tere Mel cum Camphŏrâ, deinceps adde Aquam bullientem.

119. Recĭpe,--Cinchonæ cortĭcis contriti uncĭam.
Valerianæ radicis pulvĕris drachmas tres.
Syrŭpi Aurantiorum quantum satis.
Fiat electuarĭum, cujus devŏret æger drachmam mane et vespĕre.

120 Recĭpe,—Liquoris Ammonĭæ Acetatis uncĭas duas.
AquæMenthævirĭdis uncĭasquatŭor.
Syrŭpi Croci drachmas duas.
Spirĭtûs Æthĕris Nitrĭci drachmas duas.
Misce: Cochlearĭa duo magna secundis horis sum antur vel sæpĭus, si opus sit.

121. Recĭpe,—Pilularum Alŏës cum Myrrhâ drachmas duas.

Fiant pilŭlæ viginti, de quibus sumat æger duas tresve unâquâque nocte.

122. Post medicamentum vomitorĭum bibat æger subinde Infusum Anthemĭdis tepĭdum haustĭbus copiosis.

123. Foveantur gingivæ infantis paululo hujus solutionis.

124. Recĭpe,—Guaiaci Resinæ,
Sacchări purificati, ana uncĭam dimidĭam.
Acacĭæ Gummi drachmas duas.
Simul bene tritis adjiciantur
Aquæ Menthæ virĭdis uncĭas novem.

Misce: sumatur uncĭa nŏcte et mane, cum hausta decocti hordĕi vel decocti avenæ.

125. Recĭpe,—Ammonĭæ Subcarbonatis scrupulum dimidĭum.
Succi Limonum recentĭum drachmæ duæ.
Aquæ Menthæ virĭdis uncĭam.
Syrŭpi simplĭcis drachmam

ce: fiat haustus ter quaterve in die

. Recĭpe,—Infusi Sennæ uncĭas quatŭor.
Potassæ Supertartratis drachmam.
Syrŭpi Rhamni drachmas duas.
ce: fiat mistura, sumantur cochlearĭa majora duo vel tria, et repetatur dosis quartis horis ad alvi solutionem.

. Recĭpe,—Potassæ Tartratis drachmas quatŭor.
Mannæ optĭmæ uncĭam dimidĭam.
Aquæ destillatæ uncĭas sex.
t mistura cujus sumantur cochlearĭa tria magna tertĭâ quâque horâ, vel pro re natâ.

. Recĭpe,—Extracti Conĭi drachmam.
Massæ pilularum Hydrargўri grana quindĕcim.
Misce, ut fiant pilŭlæ sexaginta.

. Recĭpe,—Sodæ Carbonatis drachmas duas.
Pulvĕris Cinchonæ uncĭam.
Pulvĕris Rhei drachmam dimidĭam.
Mucilagĭnis Acacĭæ Gummi quantum satis.
: electuarĭum cujus Myristĭcæ nucleĭ magnitudo ter quaterve quotidĭe sumenda est.

. Recĭpe,—Sabinæ foliorum exsiccatorum,
Zingibĕris radicis contritæ, ana scrupŭlum dimidĭum.
Potassæ Sulphatis drachmam dimidĭam.

Fiat pulvis bis die sumendus.

131. Sumat ægra Tincturæ Opĭi guttas quindĕcim in quovis vehicŭlo idoneo.

132. Recĭpe,—Tincturæ Opĭi guttas viginti.
Syrŭpi cujusvis fluidrachmam.
Misturæ Camphŏræ fluiduncĭam.

Misce: capĭat æger haustŭlum hujusmŏdi singŭlis noctĭbus, solĭtâ horâ.

133. Recĭpe,—Sambuci cortĭcis interioris manipŭlum.

Incoquatur in Aquæ octarĭis duobus ad octarĭum. Decocti hujus altĕra mediĕtas mane, altĕra vespĕre quotidĭe assumatur, donec æger convalescat.

134. Sanguis ad uncĭas duodĕcim denŭo (de novo) mittendus est.

FINIS.

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